The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII......NO. 6693. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 2, 1873. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

The Increase-of-Salary Matter—Agricultural College Endowment—The Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Butler was cast down, but not destroyed, when the House adjourned last night. This morning he was himself again, and by submitting to a compromise, he secured enough recruits to reconsider the vote by which his increase of salary amendment was beaten, and subsequently to carry it. The compromise rates the salary of Congressmen at $6,500, and abolishes all mileage and perquisites whatever. It is to be noticed that this compromise does not touch the most objectionable feature of the whole bill, that which dates back the increase to the beginning of this Congress, and so, in effect, bribes the outgoing members to support it. On what theory it is less objectionable to take $3,000, instead of $5,000, for a service already performed on a contract not providing for either sum, the converts to the bill did not undertake to show. The vote showed that about twenty-five men had changed their base within twelve hours. Close after this, and a natural sequence, was another amendment raising the salaries of all the employes of the House, including several committee clerks. There might be some doubt about the Senate's agreeing to these amendments, if it could reach them in any other manner than as a part of a conference report.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LAND BILL.

The Agricultural College Land bill went to the wall to-day. Mr. Perce attempted to secure a conference committee in the House, and was beaten—82 to 88. There has been a marked change of feeling in reference to this endowment measure since it passed the House. Many influences have been brought to bear to defeat it, and petitions have rolled in from nearly every college and university in the country which is excluded from its benefits, being four-fifths of the whole number. A good many voted against it to-day because of the disreputable action of Mr. Perce, who had charge of the bill and who rushed it through the House, by pledging himself to do one thing and doing directly the reverse. It is not thought that the bill can now be saved.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE TERRITORIES.

The Delegates from the Territories are exerting their influence to secure the enforcement of the civil service rules with reference to appointments in the Territories. They hold that under these rules non-residents of the Territories are ineligible to Territorial office. The first contest is over the Governorship of Colorado, for which there are now two candidates, one from Colorado and one from the States.

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate has finished the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and sent it to the House, where a formal non-concurrence and the call for a conference committee will be made. The Sundry Civil bill, as it came to the Senate from the House, appropriated something over $27,000,000. A great number of amendments have been made in the Senate, and it is quite impossible to say what the increase will amount to, but certainly not less than five millions, and perhaps it may reach twice that amount. This increase is mainly made up of appropriations for public buildings in various parts of the country. The consideration of the bill, in Committee of the Whole, was finished last night, and when the Senate met to-day, the only amendments made in the Committee of the Whole that had not been concurred in were those for the District of Columbia. They were speedily concurred in by the vote of nearly three to one. Then followed, during all day to 5 o'clock, a series of sharp struggles over a large number of amendments relating to local or private interests. One of the most important amendments offered was that relating to the printing of the debates of Congress, which has been brought forward several times before unsuccessfully. The motion to insert in the bill the amendment giving the debates to Mr. Murtagh to print was laid on the table by a vote of 31 to 25. This appears to be the last movement that can be made in reference to the *Globe* this session, and as the bill stands now, the *Globe* is sent to the office of the Congressional Printer to be published. There may be some further change before the final passage of the bill. One amendment made to the bill last night provides for the payment of the assistant marshals who took the census in the Southern States for the eighth census of 1860. A strong effort was made to-day to strike out this amendment by motion to reconsider, which was, however, laid on the table. It is probable that many changes will be made in the Conference Committee, and the sum appropriated by the bill will be largely reduced, but in any event it will be much greater than when it came from the House. It is not likely that the committee can present its report before Monday morning.

THE INCREASE OF SALARIES BILL IN THE SENATE.

The question of the increase of salaries which has been causing some agitation in the House for several weeks, came up in the Senate this evening for the first time. The Legislative bill came over from the House with amendments there made. Mr. Edmunds moved to amend the House amendment by striking out all but the provision for increasing the salary of the President to $50,000. He gave as a reason for excepting the President that the increase must be made now or not for four years, but in the cases of the other officers, Congress would have jurisdiction next session, when there would be more time to consider and do justice. This amendment was not agreed to. Neither was an amendment offered by Senator Morton, to strike out that part of the amendment relating to salaries of Senators and Members of Congress. Senator Carpenter, Senator Morton, Senator Logan, and others referred to the increase in the salaries of Members of Congress and Senators as being too insignificant to be made. The Senators from the Pacific coast would have their aggregate pay considerably reduced by the cutting off of mileage.

Mr. Edmunds finally concluded to try what the Senate would do if called to vote directly on concurrence with the House amendment, and accordingly moved to concur. Mr. Conkling indicated his opposition to such a concurrence. Several speeches were made under the five-minute rule, and the vote having been taken by yeas and nays, it was found that only Senators Bayard and Stockton had voted for concurrence and fifty-five had voted against it. This will serve as a kind of instruction to the Conference Committee, and will probably prevent any general increase this session.

ROBBERY OF SENATOR WILSON.

Senator Wilson's room was entered last night, and a small sum of money and a watch were stolen from him. The Senator says he has not locked the door of his room a night this session, but as the room next his was also entered, though locked, he does not consider his loss due entirely to his want of precaution. The money stolen was but small in amount, but the watch was valuable to the Senator as a personal keepsake. It was given to him by the members of the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts while he was President of the Senate, twenty years ago. He is greatly grieved at the loss of this watch, and would gladly regain it by paying several times its value.

THE CENSUS.

The second volume of the ninth census is completed by the Government printer, and a copy was laid upon the desk of each Senator and Member to-night. It is a handsome quarto of nearly 700 pages, contains the vital statistics compiled from the returns of the ninth census, and is illustrated by several graphic maps like those bound in the first volume, which have been so generally commended. A noticeable feature of the volume is a series of life tables, calculated from the returns by Mr. E. B. Elliott, Actuary of the Treasury Department, whose special ability for this task is universally acknowledged.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL PASSED.

At this hour the House is engaged in finishing the Deficiency bill, and will send it to the Senate to-night. The Legislative bill has gone to a conference, the members on the part of the House being Messrs. Garfield, B. F. Butler, and Randall. They will hold their first meeting to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, and will hardly be able to present a report before Monday morning. The Sundry Civil bill will come back to the House from the Senate just before 12, heavily laden, and there is some question whether it will go direct to the Committee of Conference or be first considered in the House. May prefer to consider them separately if there is time.

Quarter past 12 A. M., March 2.—The House has passed the Deficiency bill, and has just taken up the Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil bill. There will be no extra session.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Isaac W. Hutchins, of Massachusetts, to be Agent for the Indians of the Green Bay Agency, Wisconsin; John S. Banks, of Florida, to be Register of the Land Office for the East Florida Land District; Martin L. Stiles, of Arizona, to be Receiver of Public Moneys for the Sila Land District, Arizona; Levi Ruggles, of Arizona, to be Register of the Land Office at the same place; S. F. Holliday, of Florida, to be Receiver of Public Moneys for the East Florida Land District; Lieut.-Commander George A. Stevens, to be Commander; Master E. K. Moore, to be Lieutenant; Ensign Kossuth Niles, to be Master; Horace Taylor, to be Postmaster at Corpus Christi, Texas; M. D. Wickersham, to be Postmaster at Mobile Court-house, Ala.; and Charles W. Ringgold, to be Postmaster at New-Orleans, La.

THREE PER CENTS CALLED IN.

The Secretary of the Treasury has called in $390,000 of the three per cent. certificates. $5,000 from No. 5,652 to No. 5,765, inclusive; $10,000 from No. 5,564 to No. 5,600, inclusive, dated from April 10, 1869, to Jan. 3, 1870; interest will cease April 30, 1873. This call includes all the $10,000 certificates that were issued.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President, to-day, signed the following: The act to provide for a disposition of the portion of the military reservation at Fort Ripley, Minn., which lies east of the Mississippi River; the act for the relief of Benjamin H. Campbell, Marshal of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois; the act to transfer the control of certain powers and duties in relation to the Territories to the Department of the Interior.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending to-day amount to	$912,000
Shipments of fractional currency	460,400
Shipment of notes	735,000
Amount held by the Treasurer as security for national bank circulation	387,415,100
And for public deposits	15,665,000
Internal revenue receipts to-day	396,217
For the fiscal year to date	78,301,141
National bank notes outstanding at this date	343,372,904

WASHINGTON'S CHAIR FOR PRESIDENT GRANT.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate to-day received from New-York the chair in which Washington sat just before his first inauguration as President of the United States, and in which President Grant will sit on Tuesday next, previous to taking the oath of office. It belongs to the mother of the late Wm. H. C. Wadell, who was Marshal of the Southern District of New-York under the Jackson Administration. He secured the chair and gave it to his mother, who resides in Westchester County, New-York, and who tendered it to be used on the approaching inauguration. The chair has arms, is of mahogany, and substantially constructed, with an open-framed back, and the representation of two crosses in the scroll-work. The history of the chair is authenticated.

KUKLUX PARDONED.

The President has pardoned Miles Carroll, Miles McCulloch, Henry Warlick, and Jones A. Sanders, of South Carolina, convicted of Kuklux crimes and sentenced to confinement in the Albany Penitentiary.

RELEASE OF COL. STEWART.

Col. J. B. Stewart, the witness before the Wilson Credit Mobilier Committee, who was imprisoned for refusing to answer certain questions involving his integrity as an attorney, was released this morning, in accordance with a vote of the House last night. He is now preparing to institute separate suits for false imprisonment against the Speaker and the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives. The object of the suit is to bring before the Supreme Court of the United States the question of the power of Congress to imprison a private citizen in a matter involving no question of a breach of privilege.

ELECTION OF SENATOR M'MILLAN.

Gov. Warmoth was the first to receive the news to-day of the election of Gen. McMillan by the McEnery Legislature, of Louisiana, for the Senatorial long term. Gov. Warmoth said to Gen. McMillan, who is still here: "General, I congratulate you on your election with as much pleasure as I would have received your congratulations, had I been elected to the same position."

THE PORTLAND AND SALT LAKE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Senate to-day passed the House bill relating to the Portland, Dalles, and Salt Lake Railroad Company, with an amendment, in the nature of a substitute, simply authorizing said company to take from the public lands timber, stone, and other material necessary for constructing its road.

Another Trial and Failure of the Lay Torpedo.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 1.—Another trial of the Lay torpedo came off to-day at the torpedo station at this place, but which, however, proved a decided failure. After running out from the shore a distance of half a mile the gas was consumed and the propelling powers at once closed and it became unmanageable. A boat was sent to it and it was obliged to be towed to the shore, to the chagrin of its inventor, who at this trial intended to demonstrate to the Government officials beyond a doubt its capacity to run a distance of two miles, return, and perform the mission of destroying an enemy's vessel, all of which its inventor claimed it would do at the first trial before a board of army and navy officers. It is singular that at every trial except the first an accident has happened. A large number of spectators were present to-day.

The Chicago Police Commissioners Muddle.

CHICAGO, March 1.—Judge Gary, this morning, refused to grant the application of Reno and Klokke, the deposed Police Commissioners, for leave to file information against Messrs. Wright and Mason, the recently-appointed Commissioners, as a preliminary to an application for a writ of quo warranto. This decision disposes of the vexed question which has so long interfered with the police government of the city. It is hailed with satisfaction by nearly all the citizens.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Press and the New Spanish Republic—The General Impression—M. Thiers' Policy—A Strange Case.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 14, 1873.

The sudden change in the Government of Spain took the journalists of Paris completely by surprise, and led to comments which are very entertaining. Even the Radical journals speak with evident embarrassment, and give but a chilling welcome to the new Republic. In order to denounce monarchies and kings it is necessary to say something in favor of the republican system, but their explanations are hollow, inconsistent, and unsatisfactory. In one sentence King Amadeus is blamed for leaving the country when the Carlists are in the field, and the people praised for establishing the Republic; in the next the people are blamed for doing anything of the kind, because the Spanish have not sufficient virtue and morality, and Amadeus praised as an excellent republican in all but name. For some time the situation has been difficult. On one side is the hatred of Kings, of the Pope, of the Clerical Party, of the temporal power, and Church and State; on the other is hatred for the House of Savoy, envy of Italy, and pique at the idea that Italy has gained her unity and Rome for her capital through the demoralization of France. The trouble has been to strike a balance between these conflicting sentiments, in order to mark out some line of policy applicable to King Amadeus, a prince of the House of Savoy, called to the throne by a vote of the Spanish people. The only strong writer among the number has shown his strength by not trying to be consistent. M. John Lemoinne, of the *Journal des Débats*, solved the difficulty by pronouncing for the King. While the republic was the best of all governments for France it was not adapted to the people of Spain, and, moreover, France could not see a republic in that country without great anxiety. The Government of Amadeus was pronounced a thorough republic in all but the "label," and when the news of the abdication of the King was received, M. Lemoinne gave a cry of distress, and asked if the Spanish were thinking of such a thing as a republic. I must here remark that M. John Lemoinne is the writer who penetrated the Hohenzollern affair, gaining much credit thereby, and he has since been regarded as an authority in Spanish affairs. He has studied them with great diligence, but it seems to little purpose, for this news fell like a thunderclap upon him. M. Thiers was terribly depressed at the reception of the news, and cried from the very bottom of his heart: "Now I have two Republics on my hands, and one was crushing me." He means by this that he is obliged to keep the Spanish Republic moderate, through fear of the Reds in France, for a Red Republic across the Pyrenees would be fatal to his hopes. No sooner was the news received than a number of extreme men hastened to Madrid; the International sent its agents forward promptly; and the leading Communists now in exile are trying to enter Spain in order to help on the work. The masses of Lyons and Marseilles were greatly exhilarated by this event, and the troops have been ordered under arms, in order to be prepared for any eventuality.

M. THIERS' PLAN.

I am told that this event has considerably interferred with the plans of M. Thiers, who cannot give as much time now as he desires to the work of finessing with the majority. The committee is likely to prove less tractable, partly because a republic in Spain gives encouragement to the Radicals in France, partly because the Monarchists would have a very strong support were the Bourbons to regain the throne. That seems to be the result generally predicted. Don Carlos is in the field and is pushing toward Madrid, and Queen Isabella has adopted a waiting policy. M. Thiers is stretching a line of troops along the Pyrenees, and has given orders to have the frontier strictly guarded. The citizen Gambetta has at once put himself in communication with the citizen Castelar, and the Radical members of the Left are sending telegrams to their brothers of Madrid. M. Olozaga at once resigned his office here, but M. Castelar telegraphed him to hold it for the moment, and M. Figueras, the new President, joined in a very cordial dispatch begging him to do so. He took the dispatch to M. Thiers, and after the audience, openly declared that he should maintain his resignation, and take up his residence in Paris. This was regarded as equivalent to saying that M. Thiers would not favor the new movement.

THE CASE OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.

The case of Prince Napoleon came up day before yesterday and was argued at some length. M. Pinard, the advocate of the Prince, made a bitter speech, full of sharp phrases against M. Thiers. They were so concise, pungent, and epigrammatic, that I believe some of them will "stick." The attorney for M. Lefranc and others pleaded the non-jurisdiction of the court, since the intervention of the Chief of State had made this a Government affair. The decision was reserved for eight days. M. Thiers was angry with the Magistrates for this, and declared that the matter should have been concluded at a sitting after his public declaration. I think so myself, for, since the court must yield at last, it were better to do so promptly.

THE CASE OF MME. DE PERSIGNY.

Another *cause célèbre* was decided the same day, that of Mme. de Persigny. Four months after the death of the Duc de Persigny, Mme. de Persigny, *née* Princess de la Moskowa, became engaged to M. Lemoyne, a young lawyer who is now engaged by the Khedive. The affair created a great scandal, and the mother, Mme. de la Moskowa, tried to stop the marriage. The law prohibits the marriage of a widow before ten full months after her husband's death, for reasons which will be understood, and the Princess de la Moskowa asked for an interdiction on the ground that the usual notice to the family had been made before the expiration of the legal widowhood. The case was contested with great vigor, and the Court finally decided that there was no ground for legal interference, since Mme. de Persigny is a woman of forty years, the mother of children, one of whom, the present Duke, has passed his majority. Mme. de la Moskowa appealed against this decision, and the present trial was upon the appeal. The mother, and the brother, Edgard Ney, did all in their power to prevent this marriage, which they regarded as scandalous, and which Mme. de Persigny did also in her "lucid intervals." The words were launched by the Princess, but produced no effect upon the court, since no one believes that Mme. de Persigny is actually crazy. She is simply "luny," and, with a woman's obstinacy, bent upon marrying her handsome young lawyer in spite of the world. She gained her cause, and at the moment I write is probably Mrs. Lemoyne. A woman of forty has a right to marry if she pleases, and M. Lemoyne has a right to marry a Duchesse of forty if he pleases, but it is a little scandalous to marry so soon. However, at forty, a woman has not very long to wait, and this may have been the reason which led Mme. de Persigny to sadden her son, and anger her whole family, for the sake of a *beau jeune homme*. Now the thing is done, the family will pout for a time, then receive the culprits, then get a title for M. Lemoyne as soon as possible.

Murder in Findlay, Ohio.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 1.—At Findlay, Ohio, on Thursday night last, a man named Nicholas Bensinger was shot and killed by Henry J. Gartee. The parties had been chopping wood together, when a dispute arose, caused, it is supposed, by jealousy. Gartee is an unmarried man, about twenty years of age, and Bensinger's wife, with whom Gartee boarded, is some twenty years the junior of Bensinger. Gartee has confessed the murder, and is in jail.

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

Discussion in the Senate—What the Warmoth Party Desire.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Senator Davis, of West Virginia, this evening, made a motion to reconsider the vote on the Louisiana bill. There was an hour's discussion, and then a vote was taken on a motion made by Senator Chandler to lay the motion of Mr. Davis on the table, in order to proceed to the consideration of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. The motion to lay on the table was carried by 29 to 28. Of course there was no expectation that the House would act on the bill should the Senate pass it; but it was designed to secure such an expression from the Senate as would give an excuse for employment of force by the Warmoth party in resisting the Kellogg Government. They say that resistance by force to the Kellogg Government would be justified by the speeches of Senators Carpenter and Edmunds, and profess to believe that the President will not dare to enforce the declaration in his message in regard to Louisiana affairs, in view of the position of prominent leaders of the Republican Party. They think such an expression against the Kellogg Government as the passage of the bill which the Senate had before it would be would serve as an excuse for any revolutionary action by the Warmothites.

The following dispatch, received this morning, shows clearly the purpose of the Fusionists in such acts as the calling out of the militia, &c.:

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 28, 1873.

S. B. Packard, Washington, D. C.:

Extra *Picayune* publishes dispatch to McEnery, signed Warmoth and McMillan, saying your action relative to militia enrolment helps. They are sending private dispatches, urging action and trying to get big meeting to-night. Still believe no collision probable, and that we can hold position. Universal rejoicing among Republicans over action in Senate. Ray seated would end the contest. WM. P. KELLOGG.

Threats of the Opponents of the Kellogg Government.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 1.—The McEnery mass-meeting, last night, in point of enthusiasm and demonstration was an utter and ridiculous failure. The only incident worthy of notice was the utterance of one of the speakers, a picayune lawyer named Ellis, who used this language: "Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles I. his Cromwell, Lincoln his Booth, and Grant may profit by their example." Hugh J. Campbell told the people that the action of Congress, the Supreme Court, and the President did not mean anything, and that they ought to continue the fight against the Kellogg Government. The *Picayune* is out in favor of resistance to the collection of taxes, even to blowing off men's heads. Gov. Kellogg is not in any way disconcerted, but is ready for any emergency without the aid of Federal troops.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 1.—The McEnery Legislature to-day elected Gen. N. L. McMillan United States Senator for the long term, commencing March 4. The vote stood: McMillan, 45; Warmoth, 33; scattering, 7. There is much talk among the politicians about a compromise, but such a termination of political complications seems improbable.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

A Decrease During the Past Month of $5,277,880 77.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.	
Bonds at six per cent	$1,339,245,700 00
Bonds at five per cent	414,567,300 00
Principal	$1,753,813,000 00
Interest	29,158,023 79
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.	
Certificates of indebtedness at four per cent	$678,000 00
Navy pension fund at three per cent	14,000,000 00
Certificates at three per cent	1,310,000 00
Principal	$15,988,000 00
Interest	110,613 39
Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Maturity.	
Principal	$3,493,240 26
Interest	331,508 39
Debt Bearing no Interest.	
Old demand and legal tender notes	$356,084,302 50
Certificates of deposit	27,770,000 00
Fractional currency	45,292,106 47
Coin certificates	24,024,980 00
Principal	$453,171,388 97
Unclaimed interest	16,604 84
Total Debt.	
Principal	$2,226,065,629 23
Interest	29,616,755 41
Total	$2,255,682,384 64
Cash in the Treasury.	
Coin	$65,930,781 57
Currency	4,600,902 54
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit as provided by law	27,770,000 00
Total	$98,301,684 11
Debt, Less Cash in the Treasury.	
March 1, 1873	$2,157,380,700 53
Feb. 1, 1873	2,162,658,581 30
Decrease of debt during past month	5,277,880 77
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1872	68,132,797 45
Decrease of debt from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1873	368,082,559 48
BONDS ISSUED TO PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.	
Interest Payable in Lawful Money.	
Principal outstanding	$64,623,672 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	646,235 12
Interest paid by United States	18,509,280 90
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	4,185,353 52
Balance of interest paid by United States	14,323,927 38

Redemption of the 5-20 Bonds of 1862.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The following is the circular calling for the redemption of the 5-20 bonds of 1862:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, LOAN DIVISION, March 1, 1873.

By virtue of the authority given by an act of Congress, approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt." I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein-below designated, and known as 5-20 bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on and after the 1st day of June, 1873, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say, the coupon bonds known as the second and third series, act of Feb. 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows:

COUPON BONDS—SECOND SERIES.—$50, Nos. 10,776 to 27,798; $100, Nos. 25,936 to 66,646; $500, Nos. 16,180 to 41,873; $1,000, Nos. 27,444 to 71,259. THIRD SERIES.—$50, Nos. 1 to 1,200; $100, Nos. 1 to 4,752; $500, Nos. 1 to 3,000; $1,000, Nos. 1 to 5,733; total, $45,000,000. Also, REGISTERED BONDS—$50, Nos. 841 to 1,233; $100, Nos. 5,992 to 8,803; $500, Nos. 2,959 to 5,360; $1,000, Nos. 13,151 to 20,680; $5,000, Nos. 4,103 to 6,462; $10,000, Nos. 4,775 to 7,090; total, $5,000,000, Totals, $50,000,000.

Of the amount outstanding, embraced in the numbers as above, $45,000,000 are coupon bonds, and $5,000,000 are registered bonds. The coupon bonds of the act of Feb. 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series. The bonds of the first series, all of which have been previously called for redemption, are printed in green tint, and have no designation of series upon them. The bonds of the second series, (this call,) embracing the balance of the series, are printed in yellow tint, with blue numbering, and have the words "second series" on the bonds and "2d" on each coupon. The bonds of the third series are printed in black, with blue numbering, and have the words "third series" on the bonds and "3d" on the bond or on each coupon, or both. The bonds of the fourth series are printed in black, with red numbering, and have the words "fourth series" or "4th," on them.

United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the Loan Division Secretary's office, and all registered bonds should be assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption.

(Signed,) GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

ENGLISH NOTES.

The Government and Ireland—The New University Schemes—Pries's and Progress—A New Supreme Court.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 15, 1873.

On Thursday night Mr. Gladstone put before the House of Commons the Government project for providing university education for Ireland, and it has been received on the whole with more approval than could have been expected. The subject is an extremely difficult one, and it would be hopeless to try to please everybody. The only reason for touching it is to conciliate the Roman Catholics, who complain that they are practically shut out of the present system; and in so far as any plan satisfies the Roman Catholics, it in a proportionate degree alarms and offends the Protestants. Mr Gladstone's speech was extremely quiet, moderate, and, I may say, deliberately dull. He evidently made it as smooth and level and unexciting as possible, in order to conciliate all parties, and to secure favorable consideration for his proposal. Of course, he was studiously polite toward the Irish, and praised them for their love of culture. There was, he said, a need of love of letters and culture in Ireland. Ireland was not barbarous in mind, and might say of herself, in the words of a Roman poet, that she required only a tranquil sea to mirror herself. Once he stumbled on the phrase: "A truly Irish consummation," meaning something highly absurd and ridiculous; but he instantly apologized, and withdrew the phrase. Although plainly anxious to avoid anything thorny and irritative, his characteristic want of tact, and tendency to stretch questions to their largest extent, led him into the error of referring to the probable seizure of the property of English colleges for public purposes. Oxford and Cambridge will now be up in arms against him. At the beginning of his speech, he asked a crucial question as to the general principle on which the higher education of Ireland was to be established: "Do we, or do we not, intend to extend to Roman Catholics the full benefit of civil equality, on a footing exactly the same as that on which it is granted to members of other religious persuasions? If the answer is 'Yes,' then let us do it fairly and without shirking or evasion." I need not trouble you with all the details of the plan. It is enough to say that the general idea of it is the establishment of one grand university for Ireland—a university which is to be not merely an examining, but a teaching body, with a staff of eminent and well-paid professors, and with fellows, scholars, prize-men and ordinary students. Residence will be required from students, who will thus be brought together in social intercourse and associated education. Mr. Gladstone glided over this feature of the scheme as gently as possible, for it is that which will be most objectionable to the priests. What the Roman Catholic clergy would like is a university of their own, where their young men would be shut up under close supervision, and carefully guarded against the corruptions of free discussion and liberal toleration. For this reason they dread association with Protestant students at least as much as lectures from Protestant professors. Ultramontane salvation consists in believing that there is only one side to every question, and that is the side which the Church chooses to adopt. Even to know that there are two sides is contamination, if not ruin. As a concession to the Roman Catholics, the university is to ignore the existence, as far as it can, of such things as moral philosophy and modern history. There are to be no lectures on these subjects, but it remains to be seen how they can be excluded from the course of lectures on other matters. Modern history is pretty certain to get mixed up with ancient history, and moral philosophy spreads through every branch of literature and the "humanities." The existing colleges are to preserve their endowments, independence, and self-government in the same way as the colleges and halls of Oxford and Cambridge. The colleges will be, in fact, subsidiary training schools, to which students can attach themselves or not as they please. A student can go either to a Protestant or to a Roman Catholic College, or he can remain unattached. The colleges will be at liberty to teach what they please, and to supplement the curriculum of university education to any extent. Trinity College has voluntarily consented to be secularized, and the theological faculty will become a detached ecclesiastical seminary under the charge of the now disestablished Protestant Church of Ireland. The endowments of the university are to be mainly provided out of the surplus revenue of the Church. It will be seen that this is in its general outlines, a very fair and reasonable scheme, but everything will depend on the manner in which it will be practically worked. Hence the great battle will be as to the composition of the governing body, which is, in the first instance, to be nominated by Parliament, and, after a certain number of years, jointly by the Crown and the colleges. The truth is that, under any scheme, there is sure to be a fight on this point. Roman Catholics and Protestants will each seek to get the upper hand, and all that can be done now is to plant out the stakes for a ring, in which the fight may be fought out openly and fairly.

On the whole, the plan has every chance of being carried, though it will no doubt be modified in detail. If the Protestants are wise, they will be disposed to yield a good deal in the first instance for the sake of inducing the priests to release their young men from the cramping and deadening system under which they are at present educated and to allow them to breathe the fresh air and stretch their limbs in the healthy arena of a grand national university, open to all classes and common to all sects. After all, lectures from the chair and examinations make up but a comparatively small part of a university education, and a lad's most influential teachers are his own companions.

A NEW SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

On the same night that Mr. Gladstone was reeling out his Irish proposals before a crowded House of Commons, the Lord Chancellor was explaining his great scheme of law reform in an empty House of Lords. He proposes to erect one Supreme Court, which, though acting at various points and through different judges, shall yet exercise a single and individual jurisdiction, comprehending all the jurisdictions of the several courts of first instance at the present time. In this one court of supreme jurisdiction are to be united all the higher tribunals of law and equity, the Probate and Divorce Court, the Court of Admiralty, and the London Bankruptcy Court, and to it will be at once transferred all the superior judges. Thus there will be a grand system of courts—at the bottom the local courts of Magistrates and County Court Judges; over this the Supreme Court of Judicature, with its twenty-one Judges, sitting in the new law courts that are to be built at Temple Bar, and over this again there will be a Supreme Court of Appeal. At first, indeed, there will be three Courts of Appeal, for the House of Lords and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council are still to be kept at work; but eventually, no doubt, all will be absorbed into the one chief Court of Appeal. Lord Selborne hopes by this plan to accomplish that fusion of law and equity which has been so often talked about and promised. It is a very pretty plan, and would, no doubt, be quite efficient if there was not such a thing as human nature, and if a great reform or revolution could be carried out independently of the people who have to administer the system. Now, at present, there are equity Judges and common law Judges; an equity bar and a common law bar; solicitors who practice before the Equity Courts, and attorneys who grow rich by their devotion to common law. If these could all be cut up into little bits, and put into a big caldron and boiled for a month or two, perhaps the different elements might be found at the end of that time to be in a tolerably perfect state of fusion. But short of this it is to be feared that equity men will continue to cling to equity, and common-law men to common law, and that they will deal with the cases which come before them from their respective points of view. The chancery men have the greatest contempt for the small technicalities of common law; they resent being tied down by deeds and contracts, and hard and fast rules, and claim the right to determine what is just and proper out of the depths of their own moral consciousness. On the other hand, common-law lawyers are naturally very shy of anything that tends to unsettle the sanctity of contract. Nothing is more certain than that, if the antagonistic bodies are to be left to fuse their opposite systems of law together by their own efforts, it will never be done. Let the law be mixed up beforehand by some superior power, and the mixture served out for retail distribution—that is the only way of making the law really one and indivisible. But this is just what Lord Selborne apparently shrinks from doing.

F. H. J.

MEXICO.

The Difficulties on the Texan Frontier—Relations with England.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 22, via HAVANA, Feb. 28.—The *Two Republics* says the difficulties on the frontiers of Mexico and Texas are not properly appreciated in Washington. When fully investigated, it will be seen that the annexation fever is the cause of the marauding by both parties. This fever has prevailed in Texas since its settlement by Anglo-Saxons and its final separation from Mexico. The fever formerly prevailed without any pretext, but now it is aggravated by the disorders on the Rio Grande.

The army has driven Lozada's forces into the Sierras. Lozada is fortifying the defiles to prevent an advance of the Federals.

An English man-of-war has brought the documents to the Government relative to the attacks of the Yucatan Indians on Belize. The *Progreso* says it is truly amazing that when a residence among the English at Yucatan brings abuse, the British Government should complain to the Mexican Government on account of Indian attacks.

The *Siglo* says the Government has postponed the publication of its answer to England's demands, owing to the state of affairs existing between England and Mexico. It fears the communication of England is unfriendly, and is desirous of knowing the reply. In the meanwhile the Belize and Texas entanglement are not to be despised.

THE MODOCS.

Peace Anticipated, but by No Means Certain.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—Advices from Yreka say that Hawker Jim, Curly-headed Jack, and Shack Nasty Jim came to Fairchild's camp, yesterday, on a friendly visit, by permission of Capt. Jack. They wanted to consult with the Lalake Indians for the return of sixty horses taken from the Modocs since the first fight, and it was agreed that the horses should be returned. Gen. Canby told the party he desired peace, but was ready for war.

The Peace Commissioners declined to hold a conference at the place designated by Capt. Jack. It is thought a council will be held to-morrow. Although peace is anticipated, it is by no means certain. The general opinion prevails that the Commissioners will demand the surrender of the murderers, and the removal of the Modocs to a reservation. The Indians believe they will be permitted to return to Lost River.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

There were 626,305 hogs packed in Cincinnati from Nov. 1, 1872, to March 1, 1873.

The Republicans of Poughkeepsie yesterday unanimously renominated H. G. Eastman for Mayor by acclamation.

Gen. John McCalla, formerly one of the Auditors of the United States Treasury, died in Washington yesterday.

Internal Revenue Assessor James G. Rapier, of the Second Alabama District, has resigned, to take effect March 4.

The Winnesboro National Bank, of Winnesboro, S. C., with a capital of $60,000, is authorized to commence business.

The Boston Lancers left that city last evening, for Washington, by the Providence and Stonington Steam-boat route, accompanied by Edmonds' Band.

The office of the *Sentinel* (newspaper) at Waterford, N. Y., was burned yesterday. Waterman's drug-store was badly damaged by water. The loss is from $7,000 to $10,000.

The Reno party of surveyors for the Texas Pacific Railroad, arrived at Prima Village, Arizona, Feb. 19, where they connected with the surveying party from the East.

The buildings Nos. 56 to 62 Orange-street, and Nos. 215 and 217 Thomas-street, New Orleans, were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $25,000; partially insured.

The American ship Gettysburg went ashore on Florida Reef on Friday. She is loaded with cotton and flour. The underwriters' steamer Winants has gone to her assistance.

The last rail of the Port Royal Railroad was laid on Friday, and trains traversed its entire length. This road connects the harbor of Port Royal, S. C., with Augusta, Ga., and the West.

The Legislature of Michigan has requested its Congressional delegates to use their influence against the adoption of the bill making the prepayment of postage on weekly newspapers compulsory.

The Liberals and Democrats of Poughkeepsie, last night, nominated Jacob B. Carpenter for Mayor, but he positively declines to accept, and will state so in a card in the newspapers.

A fire yesterday morning in Toledo, Ohio, destroyed the building corner of Cherry and Ontario streets, occupied by J. Roth, grocer, and Peter Ulmstadter, butcher. Loss, $40,000; covered by insurance.

The steamer Pernambuco has been chartered by the Blue Star line to load at Philadelphia for Antwerp, and will take the balance of the freight offered for the steamer Vaderland, which that vessel was unable to make room for.

The Albany Burgesses Corps, 100 strong, accompanied by Doring's Band, left that city at 10 o'clock this morning en route for Washington. They will dine at the Metropolitan Hotel, and leave Jersey City for the national capital at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

At the Oswego Republican City Convention, held yesterday, George B. Sloan was nominated for Mayor. D. C. Littlejohn has declined the nomination for Mayor of that city, which was tendered to him by the Liberal and Democratic Convention.

Charles Bengand was murdered last night, near Martinez, Contra Costa County, Cal., by an Indian named Jose Solo. The Indian had been arrested for attempting to steal horses, bound, and placed in a room. Watching an opportunity, he slipped the rope off his hands, seized an axe, and split Bengand's head open. The murderer is lodged in jail.

Anxiety in Utah as to Frelinghuysen's Bill.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 1.—Increased anxiety is felt as to the fate of Senator Frelinghuysen's bill. Nothing else is talked about. Both sides are doubtful of the result. The Mormons say that if the bill finally passes the question of its constitutionality will then come forward.

The *Journal* (Gentile) expresses the belief that Brigham Young has determined to resist the laws no longer.

All the railroads, except the Utah Northern, are now clear of snow. Trains from the East and West are now on time.

An immense amount of ore and base bullion is accumulating for the Union and Central Pacific Railroads.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Yesterday's Debate in the French Assembly—M. Dufaure on the Compact of Bordeaux.

PARIS, March 1.—In the National Assembly to-day M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, made a long speech, in which he declared that the compact of Bordeaux would be maintained by the Government. His statement was received with satisfaction by the Conservatives, and the Assembly by a vote of 490 against 200 decided to discuss the various proposals embraced in the report of the Committee of Thirty.

PARIS, March 1.—In the debate in the National Assembly, this afternoon, previous to the decision to proceed to the discussion of the various clauses in the report of the Committee of Thirty, M. Dufaure quoted from the speech of M. Thiers, delivered at the time of the compact of Bordeaux, in which the latter pledged his word as an honest man that the final form of government of France should remain in abeyance. M. Dufaure reiterated those assurances, and said all parties should retain their liberty of action. It was desirable to continue the party truce after the territory of France was liberated from occupation by the German troops; otherwise, outbreaks were possible. If you wish, said M. Dufaure, to prevent anarchy, you must vote for the bill submitted by the committee.

M. Ricard, a member of the minority of the committee, supported the bill because the Government, though provisional, was thoroughly republican.

M. de Larcy rejected M. Ricard's interpretation that the bill is an advance toward the definitive establishment of the Republic, and claimed that the Assembly could exercise constituent power whenever, in its judgment, the time was opportune.

LONDON, March 1.—Dispatches from Paris say it is generally considered that to-day's sitting of the National Assembly at Versailles will be one of the most important that has occurred since the establishment of the Republic.

It is expected that both the Right and Left will insist upon a distinct statement from President Thiers of the policy of the Executive.

Gen. Fairchild at a Meeting of the Liverpool Peace Society.

LONDON, March 1.—A meeting of the Liverpool Peace Society was held last night. Among the persons who addressed the assemblage was Gen. Fairchild, the United States Consul at that city. He spoke in favor of international conventions as a means of settling disputes between countries, instead of resorting to war. Gen. Fairchild, however, justified the recent civil war in the United States.

Terrible Marine Disasters and Loss of Life on the English Coast.

LONDON, March 1.—A dispatch from Liverpool says that a steamer, the name of which is unknown, foundered this morning in the River Mersey, below Liverpool. All on board are supposed to have perished.

Intelligence has reached this city that the bark Boyne, from Batavia for Falmouth, was wrecked in Mount's Bay, an inlet of the Atlantic, on the extreme south-west coast of England. Fifteen of the crew were drowned.

Launch of a British Iron-Clad.

LONDON, March 1.—The iron-clad steam frigate Raleigh was launched from the Government dock-yards at Chatham to-day.

The Berlin Cab-Drivers on Strike—Minister Bancroft.

BERLIN, March 1.—The cab-drivers of this city are on a strike, and the public are greatly inconvenienced thereby.

Mr. George Bancroft, the American Minister to Germany, will give a grand dinner on Tuesday next in celebration of the second inauguration of President Grant. Prince Bismarck has accepted an invitation to be present.

Affairs in Brazil—Change in the Ministry.

LISBON, March 1.—The mail steam-ship from Rio de Janeiro Feb. 8 arrived here to-day.

A decree has been issued by the Brazilian Government permitting foreign vessels to ascend the Madeira River as far as the Falls of San Antonio.

The Brazilian Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Public Works had resigned, and were succeeded by Caravellas and Castapereira respectively.

It was reported at Rio de Janeiro that the authorities of Montevideo and Buenos Ayres had determined to close those ports against vessels coming from Brazil in consequence of the prevalence of yellow fever on the coast of that country.

Dinner to the Ex-King Amadeus.

LISBON, March 1.—A farewell Court dinner was given to-night by King Luis to the ex-King Amadeus and his wife, who will probably take their departure from Lisbon for Italy on Monday next.

Matters in Venezuela.

LAGUAYRA, Feb. 8, via HAVANA, Feb. 28.—The Government has issued a decree for the construction of a railroad from the seaboard to the City of Caracas.

Congress has prohibited the General Government or the States levying tolls on merchandise proceeding from one State to another.

The Case of Senator Clayton.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Senator Norwood, of Georgia, has submitted his views, dissenting from the majority of the committee appointed to investigate certain charges made against Senator Clayton. His conclusions are the specifications which he resolves into three distinct charges: First, that while the evidence satisfies him that a combination did exist between Messrs. Clayton and Edwards by which, for the support of Democrats, Mr. Clayton agreed to issue the certificate to Edwards as a member of the House of Representatives, and did accordingly so issue it; yet that, not having obtained his seat by the election held on the 11th of January, at which he received these Democratic votes, the act is not cognizable by the Senate.

Second, that the charge made of procuring his seat by the corrupt use of money in the transaction with White, is sustained by the evidence; and third, that he obtained five other votes, which make his majority, and were necessary to his election, by giving to those electors, as a consideration for these votes, lucrative offices, and that this was as corrupt as if for the same purpose he had paid them money in kind.

Pacific Mail Steam-Ship Investigation.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Representative Sypher, of Louisiana, was examined by the Committee of Ways and Means this morning, his name having heretofore been mentioned by several witnesses in connection with legislation for the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. Gen. Sypher said he took an active interest in all the steam-ship subsidy bills, but more especially in the bill to establish a line of steam-ships from New-Orleans to the Mexican ports in which the South and West were deeply concerned. He voted for the Pacific bill, and was the friend of Garrison's Brazil bill, with the hope of securing the friends of this in support of the New-Orleans bill. He never was offered, or paid, or asked any money consideration whatever; nor did he make any proposition to any person whatever, in or connected with steam-ship subsidy bills.

The Bethlehem Murder.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., March 1.—The Coroner's jury in the Monroe-Snyder murder case has not yet concluded its investigation, but has adjourned to Tuesday next. The testimony thus far indicates that the murderer was a man of medium size, dark hair and whiskers, and that he was dressed in a full suit of black. The investigation is being conducted secretly.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

DOROTHY.

A REVERIE SUGGESTED BY THE NAME UPON A PANE.

She, then, must once have looked, as I
Look now, across the level rye,—
Past church and manor-house, and seen,
As now I see, the village green,
The bridge, and Walton's river—she
Whose old-world name was Dorothy.

The swallows must have twittered, too,
Above her head; the roses blew
Below, no doubt,—and, sure, the South
Crept up the wall and kissed her mouth,—
That wistful mouth, which comes to me
Linked with her name of Dorothy.

What was she like? I picture her
Unmeet for uncouth worshiper;—
Soft, pensive,—far too subtly strung
To suit the sour bucolic tongue,
Whose thwarted prying could but see
"Ma'am Fine-airs" in Miss Dorothy.

How not? She liked may be, perfume,
Soft textures, lace, a half-lit room;—
Perchance too candidly preferred
Clarissa to a gossip's word;—
And, for the rest, would seem to be
Or dull, or proud—this Dorothy.

Poor child!—with heart the down-lined nest
Of warmest instincts unconfest,—
Soft, callow things that vaguely felt
The breeze caress, the sunlight melt,
But yet, by some obscure decree
Unwinged from birth;—poor Dorothy!

Not less I dream her mute desire
To acred churl and booby squire,
Now pale, with timorous eyes that filled
At "twice-told tales" of foxes killed;—
Now trembling when slow tongues grew free
'Twixt love and Port;—poor Dorothy!

'Twas then she'd seek this nook, and find
Its evening landscape balmy-kind;
And here, where still her gentle name
Lives on the old green glass, would frame
Fond dreams of half-heard harmony
'Twixt heart and heart. Poor Dorothy!

L'ENVOI.

These last I spoke. Then Florence said,
Behind me,—"Dreams! Delusions, Fred!
How strange it is you bards must go
So far to find a subject though!
Are there no people living, pray,
Fit for a rhymer's holiday?—
Besides, you make mistakes, you see;—
'Twas *I* who wrote that '*Dorothy.*'"

AUSTIN DOBSON.

MADAME DUFOUR.

"I wonder who she is?" said Walter Drummond, looking back as he left the churchyard.

"Who?" asked Kate Hyslop, with a displeased air.

"That lady in the blue and gold shawl, who sat opposite to us in church," he answered.

"Oh! that red-headed woman?" indifferently. "Why, she was a stranger, of course; what else should she be?"

"But I wonder who she is, and where she comes from," repeated Walter with insistence.

"Really, Walter, you are very odd! What concern can it be of yours, and why should you wonder about her at all?" returned Kate, with her iciest manner; and her betrothed, taking the hint, let the matter drop. But though being free, he pondered all the more, and wearied himself with conjecturing, "Who can she be?" and "Is she going to stay here?"

Hinton, where they all lived, was not a pretty place; nor a very secluded place; nor a place that led to anywhere else; nor that was of any importance anyhow. It was just a dull English village without a history: where life went on from year to year in the same groove. So that the prospect of a beautiful young woman, a stranger to everybody, locating herself at Hinton was something to be noted as a phenomenon; and Walter's curiosity was only natural, under the circumstances.

Soon the whole place was astir with the news that a Madame Dufour, the pretty woman who had sat on Sunday in the chancel just opposite the vicarage pew, had taken Elm Cottage where old Miss Donne had lived; and that she was busy furnishing it in a manner so costly as to be next door to wicked.

Here, then, was food for endless speculation, and guesses at the riddles set by charity or illnature. A lady, young, beautiful; evidently rich far beyond the measure of the village; with a foreign name and an English accent; a madame with never a monsieur to the fore, yet not in widow's weeds; not an inch of clue to her former history or her last abode—what better amusement could Hinton have for the dreary Winter months than discussing such a phenomenon, and quarreling over the probabilities of her worthlessness or her respectability? So far as that went, however, the majority of voices decided in favor of the former; and but a few of the more credulous, of whom Walter Drummond, the Vicar's only son, was the chief, stood out for the theory of her respectability, "until she should be proved the other thing." Which was just the difficulty; proof on either side being exactly the one thing needed.

The stranger came regularly to church, which counted for something in her favor; and she was reported kind to the poor, and charitable beyond the common run of even generous folks. Not that Hinton quite indorsed this last trait. It had its own ideas about excess of any kind; and excess of virtue fared no better at its hands than if it had been a vice. Little by little, however, her pleasant smile and genial manner broke down some of the stiffer prejudices which her strangerhood and unlikeness to Hinton laws of life had created; and after a sufficient time had elapsed to forbid the appearance of injudicious haste, the Vicar and his wife called on her—rather solemnly, it must be confessed, but with a good meaning at bottom.

The next step was to ask her to tea. Kate Hyslop was by no means well pleased when she heard of this arrangement; and in general, Kate Hyslop's wishes ruled the vicarage. But Mr. Drummond had certain notions on priestly duties which not even his heiress-ward could touch; and this was one of them. He had taken it into his counsel that it was his duty, as the father of his flock, to usher in among them this outlying sheep of his fold; and he did it; though his future daughter-in-law tossed up her small, smooth head in disdain, and even the placid wife of his bosom looked dubious. So now Madame Dufour was marked with the right brand, and the whole parish gathered round her and bleated her a welcome to their pastures. From having been a kind of exile among them, she became the most popular plaything of the day; Kate Hyslop alone refusing to bleat with the rest, or to burn incense at her shrine.

From the first there was a distinct antagonism between these two women; and from the first Kate hated Mme. Dufour, and Mme. Dufour feared Kate. Those cold, steel-grey eyes of hers, which no one had ever seen dark with love or moist with tenderness, were like weapons that seemed to kill all sympathy, all affection. Her calm voice that never faltered, her composed manner that never hurried, her set words that disdained to trip over a colloquialism, her whole being, controlled, conventional, of the strictest order of the Pharisees—what a contrast she formed to the bright, versatile, pleasure-loving Mme. Dufour, whose fair face was like a mirror, wherein you could read her ever-changing moods, and whose voice and manner had all the tremulous shades which belong to a sensitive nature—or consummate art! But Kate saw no beauty in her.

"She fatigues me with her vivacity; she sickens me with her theatrical sentiment, and her affectation of grace is too transparent for anything but contempt," she said scornfully, when asked if Mme. Dufour was not charming.

While she on her side said, with a pretty action she had with her hands, "Miss Kate Hyslop? She is the ice-maiden bound in chains! She makes me shudder as if she was a ghost."

"Or a detective," said Kate, with emphasis, when some good-natured friend reported to her what the new-comer had said.

The word struck. It was bitter and cruel; but then bitter things and cruel always do strike; and Miss Hyslop's sharp surmise made the round of the parish underhand, folks whispering among themselves, "She is not so far out, isn't our Vicar's young lady; and maybe the detective will light on our fine Madame some day, at last." But no one said this to herself, and the pretty stranger still lived in the sunshine and nourished herself on incense.

Walter Drummond's habits were changing. From a docile, steady, methodical young man, in time, proverbially good-natured if not very bright, and as innocently candid as a child, he was fast becoming irregular, uncertain, and reticent. He was always out, and no one knew where; nor would he explain when he came home, silent and depressed as no one had ever seen him before. Neither his mother's business nor his fiancée's pleasures touched him.

Kate looked on at this change, and said nothing. She had evidently her own mind on the matter; and Mrs. Drummond, who knew her, was quite aware of the future preparing for her boy. But she wisely left them to fight it out between them, knowing that the struggle had to come, if not about one thing then about another; and Kate had to be crowned queen when all was over.

"Walter, I want you to ride with me to-day," said Kate one morning.

"I am very sorry," he answered hurriedly; "I cannot to-day."

"No! Why?"

"I have the boat to look to," he said.

She fixed her cold eyes on him steadily, and her look brought the blood into his face.

"Are you going to visit Mme. Dufour, again?" she said scornfully. "You need not speak, Walter, your looks are answer enough," she added. "Pray don't add falsehood to the list of your lately-acquired accomplishments. It is what I have long suspected; what, knowing you, and how weak you are, I foresaw from the first."

"And what is it you suspected and foresaw from the first, may I ask?" said Walter, angrily.

"Why should I say it? You know as well as I; and I don't care to dig in plowed ground," she answered, slowly.

"I will not allow your insinuations!" said Walter, with vehemence.

"Will you not? But if I choose to make them?"

"Then I will not listen to them," he said.

"Your friend shall, Walter," said Kate, deliberately.

"Kate, you are trying me too far!" he cried. "What folly is this you have taken up?"

"No folly at all, Walter—on my side. I will forbear to characterize what you have taken up, on yours. I only know the fact, that all these long absences of yours—these mysterious affairs which occupy you from morning to night—mean simply that you are spending the time you deny to us with this Mme. Dufour. I say no more, and insinuate no more—no more, at least," she added with a slight sneer, "than your own conscience echoes."

"And if I do see Mme. Dufour at times, am I not master of my own actions?" said Walter.

"I also of my own thoughts," she replied.

"You are free to be your own mistress for all time, and in all ways, so far as I am concerned," said Walter indignantly, a great hope irradiating his face as he spoke.

"Thanks," she answered, her monotonous voice as calm as ever. "You mean that for magnanimity, I daresay; but I shall not accept it. I always have been, and always mean to be, my own mistress under all circumstances; you know that, Walter. But we have wandered from our point—will you ride with me to-day?"

"I told you before, I cannot," said Walter, sullenly.

"Very well," she answered; "but neither shall Mme. Dufour."

She rose on this, and walked steadily and quietly out of the room, leaving Walter with the sensation that a thunderbolt had fallen at his feet.

Kate had seen clearly and spoken truly. Walter had carried to the beautiful stranger the inner wealth of a nature which, until now, had been given to no one. The fascination which had begun on that first day when he saw her sitting opposite to him in church, fair as a flower, the sun touching her golden hair like an aureole, and dyeing the blue and gold of her Indian shawl into a kind of mystic drapery fit for an angel or a saint, had gone on until now, and had gone on increasing. He had engaged himself to Kate Hyslop two years ago, it is true; but it was a thing that had been done for him, more than one which he had voluntarily chosen for himself. His parents wished it; Kate's father had wished it; and Kate herself wished it—which clenched the matter. So Walter, who was merely a good-natured, unexacting, inexperienced boy as yet—a manly young fellow enough in frame, but a little "soft" in his character, by having been kept close to his mother's apron string all his life—drifted into the affair as boys of his kind do drift into such a thing when manifestly prepared for them by the potent influences at home. At the best, however, Kate was only to him like a sister; not always so nice, and not always so dear.

When Mme. Dufour came, the chained fountain leaped into life and melody. To say that he loved her is to say little. It was adoration, more than common love. It was the worship of a devotee for a saint, combined with the tenderness of strength for something weaker, more yielding, less helpful than itself. He loved her as he had never loved before, as he had had no prevision he could have ever loved at all. And she?—Well! she first played, and then she learnt.

That sensitive face, with its ever-changing expression, like the tremulous sunshine that flutters among the leaves, grew daily more tender, more responsive. Yet in word and act she affected a staid, half grave maternity that merely fascinated her adorer the more. He was "her boy," she used to say with those sweet lips of hers that looked as if they had not been in existence more than twenty years at most—Kate Hyslop always said she was long past thirty, and "made up;" and the youth—just two years older than she looked—longed to tell her that, if he was a boy to her in the humility of his devotion, the nothingness of his personality, he was a man to himself in the passion and the power of his love.

But, now, what was he to do? Brought face to face with Kate's not unfounded suspicion and not unrighteous wrath, he felt that he must take a step as decided as it would be final. He must choose which to do; abandon Mme. Dufour, or break with his betrothed; cease to visit the one he loved better than his life—and if so, what reason to give her, she who was so far above him, he dared not even hint at his love?—or he must disappoint his parents, mar his future prospects, break his plighted word, and distress one whose only fault was her love for him and her claim to be loved in return. Like many a braver man, Walter postponed his decision; waiting for events to steer him, and clear themselves.

At luncheon-time he rushed off to Elm Cottage, thinking only that, come what would, at least he should see her once more.

Was he expected? Half lying, half sitting on the sofa, was Mme. Dufour, dressed, as she always did dress, in the most exquisite, the most seductive manner; indeed she did not dress, she draped. On a small table, covered with ruby-colored velvet, stood wine, fruit, and flowers, and a large bowl of old Venetian glass, full of ice. It was ethereal food for luncheon; but Mme. Dufour was ethereal in her food, and often spoke with laughing scorn of the materialistic English miss who ate and drank like a man. Kate Hyslop had what is called a wholesome appetite, and liked cheese and beer.

"Ah, my boy," she said with her caressing accent and young-motherly manner, holding out both her hands to him, as he came in, but not rising to receive him. "Toujours le bienvenu."

"How kind you are to let me come," stammered Walter, flinging himself on a footstool by her side. He was pale and agitated, but his eyes told the old story as eloquently as they had always told it. "How can I ever thank you for all your kindness to me?"

"By not assuming that I have been kind at all," she said; "or," lightly touching his shoulder with her fan, "by putting it the other way, Mr. Walter, and counting me grateful to you."

The young man flung back his head; Mme. Dufour's fair face flushed, and her eyes drooped at the love that was in his.

He took her hand, and carried it to his lips. "Better than the wealth of the world!" he murmured in a low voice; but she, playfully pulling one of his brown curls, said, in a pretended anger that was more bewitching than even her kindness, "That is what you deserve, naughty boy! You presume too much, mon ami."

"And the punishment will make me transgress again," said Walter, timidly, still holding her hand.

"Fi donc! was there ever such a forward boy? Un petit écolier comme ça! Ma foi! you are beyond your age, Master Walter."

"But not beyond your ——." He stopped and trembled visibly.

"My forbearance? Soit! But we women are all weak," she said, helping him out of his difficulty.

"Not all," said Walter, with a rueful recollection of Kate; and Madame laughed, as if she had divined.

Just then a ring came to the front door.

"Tiens! who can that be?" she cried, with surprised eyebrows.

Walter first crimsoned like a schoolboy caught, and then turned pale like a man before whom is a struggle unto death. He knew who it was, clearly enough; and Mme. Dufour read his knowledge in his face.

So, the battle had come, had it? Bien! She was ready. Let it come, if it must; and the sooner the relative strength of each was known the better.

She never raised herself from her lounging attitude, but even curled herself round into softer lines. The tender manner grew more tender, the sweet, low voice more caressing, the creeping touch of her long white hand more velvety, as it first pushed back the golden fringe that shadowed her forehead, then rested on Walter's chestnut head; the tremulous face no longer dimpled with smiles or quivered with sympathy, but took on itself a mask half mocking, half impassive, and wholly irritating to an antagonist; and then Miss Hyslop was ushered into the room, to find the siren in her most dangerous mood, surrounded by her most bewitching accessories, with her own lover, who was also her rival's, sitting at her feet, worshiping.

"Miss Hyslop! how very kind!" said Mme. Dufour, in a pretty, languid voice. "A rare pleasure, but, none the less welcome," she added, offering her hand, but still keeping to the sofa and those gracious undulating lines and curves into which she had posed herself.

"I came for Mr. Drummond, Mme. Dufour; not to pay you a visit," said Kate in her stoniest manner. "Walter, you are wanted at home."

"Poor Walter! I hope he is not to be scolded very severely at home," said Mme. Dufour with a mocking accent, and a tender glance at the young man.

"Who wants me?" asked Walter, indifferently, playing with Madame's little dog.

"I," said Kate; and she said it plump and hard.

"Your pleasure?" was Walter's reply, not looking up.

"I prefer not to discuss my affairs in public," said Kate. "I want you; that is enough; so, if you please, Walter, come; and at once."

"I am engaged," said Walter; "I cannot."

"Mme. Dufour, I must ask your assistance," then said Kate, turning to her rival. "Will you kindly command Mr. Drummond to obey me?"

"What an extraordinary proposition!" laughed the siren. "What do you take me for, Miss Hyslop?"

"What do I take you for?" repeated Kate very slowly, and eyeing her keenly. "Well, I might take you for many things—for an actress, say; or an adventuress; for a runaway; perhaps for a woman who ought to be—where shall I say?—in Millbank for forgery, like that Clara Bell the papers were so full of just before you came here; or I might take you for an honest woman, intending no evil to any one, and careful to avoid scandal. You see, Mme. Dufour, a stranger as you are may be anything. Who knows?"

During Kate's speech Mme. Dufour's face had not changed a muscle, save the faintest quivering of her upper lip, and the sudden starting of big drops both on it and on her brow.

"You have a fertile fancy, Miss Hyslop," she drawled out, with a little laugh. "Really, your roll-call of possibilities is so crowded, I cannot remember half my probable characters."

"Have you taken leave of your senses, Kate?" demanded Walter, sternly.

"No, but you have," she replied as sternly. "Again I ask, Walter, will you leave Mme. Dufour, and come with me?"

"And again I answer, I will not," said Walter, taking the long white hand in his. "You have made it necessary, Kate, that some one should protect Madame from insult; and I will be the one to do so."

"Poor simpleton!" said Kate, with disdain. "You are a greater fool, Walter, than I took you for; and I never thought you very wise. However, your wisdom or your folly is no business of mine. I have done my duty, and you must act as you choose."

Without another word she turned round, and went out; and as she shut the street-door after her, Mme. Dufour sank into Walter's arms in a violent fit of sobbing and weeping; and Walter, holding her to his heart, kissed away her tears, and told her that he loved her better than life itself, and that he would devote his life to her service, now and forever.

"Dear boy!" she said at length, smiling through the disorder of her passion. "It was worth the anguish of enduring her insolence to know that I have such a preux chevalier—that I have rescued such a gallant soul from so ungenial a fate!

And while this scene was taking place Kate was walking homeward through the lane, muttering, half aloud, "I wonder if that shaft struck true! I could not read her face. I wonder if it is she, after all! That foolish fellow! But I will not let him go all the same. He suits me; and he will soon forget that wicked woman when he finds out what she is, if she is as I believe her to be. If she is not——"

But this thought displeased her, and she put it from her to indulge the dream that she was what a certain letter—received that morning from London in answer to one of inquiry from her touching a suspicion she had entertained from the first—gave great cause to suppose.

Kate was so far wise in her generation that she could hold her peace. Having shot her bolt, she could afford to wait the result. Accordingly, when Walter returned home late in the evening, she received him with the quiet stolidity common to her; and neither by word nor look made the faintest reference to the stormy scene that had taken place at Elm Cottage that morning. If anything, indeed, she was kinder than usual to her lover; while he, fuming and excited, found himself in the unpleasant position of a man engaged to two women at once, and held to his bond by the one he was burning to throw over. She prevented, too, the reproaches with which his father and mother were charged, and gained golden opinions for her own part for the generous affection they said she displayed toward one so unsatisfactory.

"Oh! I know him. He will come back to his better self as soon as this horrid creature has gone; and go she shall," she said, smiling in a frosty manner, while Mrs. Drummond kissed her, tearfully, and the Vicar called her "blessed among women."

"Mamma," she said to Mrs. Drummond two or three days after this, during which they had scarcely seen Walter; nor had she noticed a certain letter of his, giving her back her freedom, and breaking off the proposed marriage, "I want you to ask Madame Dufour to dinner to-morrow."

"My love!" said the Vicar's wife in a tone of astonishment; "why have that odious woman here?"

"Do not ask me, pray," she answered. "I wish it."

"Well, my dear, of course you know we all study your wishes in everything," said Mrs. Drummond humbly. "I am sure, if you like it I have no objection; and I suppose papa will have none."

"Thanks. A gentleman is coming from London," then said Kate indifferently.

And Mrs. Drummond's eager note of demand was stifled in its birth by the impenetrable iciness of look that her future daughter-in-law turned full upon her.

"Then there will be two to dinner?" she said, fidgetting.

"If Mme. Dufour comes, yes," answered Kate.

"Very well, dear," returned Mrs. Drummond. "I will see to the dinner."

"What is the meaning of this, my boy?" asked pretty Mme. Dufour, when the servant brought in a note from the Vicarage, requesting the pleasure of her company at dinner to-morrow at half-past six o'clock.

Walter was startled, too. What did it mean? Had his father and mother taken to heart how things stood with him; and were they prepared to receive her he loved as their own? Had Kate spread a snare?—or was she, too, minded to be generous, and to give up what she could not hold?—or did it all mean nothing more than an ordinary act of politeness, a piece of parsonic hospitality to one of the flock?

"Shall I go?" then asked Madame.

"Oh, yes! yes!" exclaimed Walter.

"You wish it, my boy?" and her hand passed caressingly over the youth's forehead.

"Wish it! Do I wish to live in heaven!" he cried. "Don't you know it is heaven to me where you are?"

"But this terrible Miss Kate; will she like to see me?"

"Oh! don't you know that my mother would not have asked you else?" answered Walter innocently. "Kate is the mistress of the Vicarage, not my mother."

"And she will not insult me again? She will not punish me, Walter, for what I cannot help—your love for me; and"—in a lower voice, a shy, sweet, tremulous voice—"mine for you?"

On his knees before her, his fresh, young, fervid face turned upward to hers as she bent so gracefully, so tenderly towards him, his glad eyes dark and moist with the passionate love which at last had found its home, Walter poured forth his thanks, his adoration, his protestations there was nothing to fear, and his assurance of defense, in a breath; and Mme. Dufour, smiling, radiant, lovely, turned to her writing-table and wrote her acceptance of the invitation on pink scented paper with a golden monogram and coronet on the top.

"You see," she said, with a pretty laugh, pointing it out to Walter, "I am really a countess; but this is the only sign of my state in which I indulge myself. A countess with a couple of maids in a remote English village! Trop ridicule, n'est-ce pas, mon ami?"

Ah! what loveliness, what humility, what condescension, what rational understanding of life! All this and more Walter trolled forth as his song of love; and Madame played the symphony to his praises by her own praises of him.

The gentleman from London came, true to his time; and Kate took it on herself to show him the one local lion, namely, the church, with its old monuments, its fine Norman arch, its quaint carvings, and the like. Their talk was interesting meanwhile; but it was not on the things they went to see, and a listener might have heard, "Mme. Dufour," "Clara Bell," "forgery," "actress," "clever escape," "known bad character," uttered more than once. But it came at last to a conclusion, the gentleman saying warmly, "But, after all, Miss, you have been the cleverer of the two," as they turned up the lane to the Vicarage, to dress for dinner—and Mme. Dufour.

Exactly at the half hour she came, lovelier, more entrancing than ever, thought Walter, as he flew into the hall to receive her. He brought her into the room, leaning on his arm, his poor, foolish heart bounding with pride and joy. Kate and his as yet unannulled engagement with her were alike forgotten, as he led his queen, his saint, his idol to his mother; and it was with difficulty that he prevented himself from saying out before them all, "Mother, take her to your heart; she is your daughter!"

He did, however, hold his peace, and only Kate read him clearly, and shrugged her shoulders over the words.

Graceful and soft were the few sentences said in her slow, half-lisping voice, by the fair-faced stranger to Mrs. Drummond, who received them awkwardly, half-timidly, as if conscious of the storm that was brewing. And then she turned to the Vicar, and made the old man's eyes sparkle with the caressing charm she threw into such an ordinary salutation as that of a guest to her host on entering. To Kate she bowed with a pretty little air of triumph, and glanced hastily at the back of the gentleman from London, standing slightly apart and in the shadow.

"I think there is some one here who knows you," then said Kate Hyslop, slowly. "Mr. Plumstead, you know this lady, I think?"

The gentleman from London turned quickly round.

"An unexpected meeting, Miss Clara Bell," he said, with a cruel laugh, and tapped her expressively on the shoulder.

One fleeting spasm of fear and agony transfigured her loveliness to horror as he spoke—a wild, terrified, hunted look; just the failing of a moment—and then the candid blue eyes looked up straight into his, the sweet, small mouth quivered into its usual half-shy, half-plaintive smile, the graceful body swept a long, low courtesy, and the silvery voice said smoothly: "You are under some mistake, Sir. My name is Mme. Dufour—Caroline Dufour—and I have not the honor to know you."

"Game to the last, I see!" laughed Mr. Plumstead coarsely. "But the day of reckoning is come, my lady, and your fine airs go for nothing. You have been wanted for some time, you know, for that little mistake you made about young Charlie Lawson's name to that cheque you presented. By the look of things, I'm afraid we shan't get much out of the fire there," he added, in a kind of aside; "and now I've found you, I don't mean to let you go again, I promise you. You have no right to complain; you have had a pretty long innings, all things considered."

"Walter! kill him!" shrieked Mme. Dufour, turning wildly to her young lover. She had no need to urge him. Already his hands were twisted in the neckcloth of the detective, when, quick as thought, Mr. Plumstead drew a truncheon from his pocket, and gave the boy a blow that rendered further interference from him impossible.

"My boy! my boy! You have killed him!" cried the miserable woman, flinging herself on her knees beside him. "Walter! look up! speak to me! Brave, good, innocent boy, speak to me once again!" she kept on repeating, while sobs without tears—those terrible sobs of fear mingled with anguish—shook her whole frame, as she crouched close to the pale face, kissing it wildly.

"Insolent! abandoned!" said Kate in deep tones, striking her hands from Walter's face. "Your place is not there."

"Ah! but I loved him!" pleaded Mme. Dufour with unconscious pathos. "Whatever I may be, I loved him!"

"Take her away," said Kate sternly. "She has stood between us long enough."

"They shall not take me!" she screamed; but Mr. Plumstead bent over her quickly; and, before she well knew that he had taken her hands in his, he had slipped on a pair of handcuffs, and had her at his mercy.

"Loosen his cravat, throw water in his face, and keep him quiet when he recovers; and don't fret, madam," to the poor mother who was weeping violently on the other side, said the detective, as he prepared to pass out, leaving them with the boy lying as if dead on the floor with no more apparent concern than if he had knocked over a rabbit. It was all in the way of his profession—merely a unit in his averages—and he knew he had not killed him.

"Now, then, my beauty," he laughed, turning to the poor wretch alternately cowering and raving in his grasp, "to your house, if you please; and then we will get our little business settled."

So he passed out through the village, so far consenting to appearances as to cover with a shawl the golden head that had so lately borne itself in triumph, and which was now so bitterly abased, and to conceal the cruel handcuffs that shone among the bracelets on her wrists. She was a prize worth taking, and he was pleased with his day's work.

Years passed, and Kate Hyslop, for all her money and unrelaxing determination to marry Walter, was Kate Hyslop still, and the terror of Hinton society, which she ruled with a rod of iron, and kept in the way of virtue by a severity that knew no moment of weakness, and a vigilance that never relaxed. And Walter Drummond, a sad, grave man, prematurely old, and always bearing that heartbreak of his about him, was living in London in an isolated, miserable fashion enough, seeming to have little to do with life any way, and to have parted for ever with happiness and hope. His father and mother were dead, and he had made no new friends. The only interest he took in anything was in prisons and reformatories. These he visited constantly; constantly, too, wandered about the lower haunts of poverty and vice; or, suddenly changing his method, he would roam about the park and the fashionable squares, always searching, always hoping, and ever pursuing what he never overtook. His search became a kind of monomania with him; but he never saw again the woman he sought, though day by day he said to himself—now the moment had surely come, he would find her to-day; and when he had found her he would take her to his heart lovingly, reverently, as of old, and in his love he would cleanse her of her stains. He never thought how time would have treated her. He looked for the golden hair, the fair flower-face, the sweet, shy smile of the early days; and once when he gave a grey-haired, haggard, broken-down beggar-woman half a crown in the street, he did not know why she touched his heart so sadly, or why she woke a chord that vibrated in remembrance, but that had no echo in recognition.

At last, one bitter Winter's night he died. He had wandered restlessly all the day, feeling so near and yet so far off, as if her form was walking with him, side by side, step for step, as he paced the long streets for hours; but he could not see her face, nor touch her hand, nor hear her voice. When the night fell he crept back to his miserable home, once more disappointed, and his mission unfulfilled. His heart broke at last, and when they came to rouse him in the morning he was dead.

As they laid the poor, worn body straight and fair for its last rest, they found suspended round his neck a locket, in which was a long tress of golden hair, a date, a monogram, and "for ever" underneath. And when a wretched beggar woman died of drink and privation in a police cell, that same Winter, they found on her too, wrapped in a worn bit of paper that had once been pink and stamped in gold, a short, crisp, chestnut curl, and "Walter," with the same date as his written within; while a trembling hand, of evidently later days, had scrawled in unsteady characters across: "My only real love. God bless him!"—*London Society.*

BARCELONA.—The streets in the heart of the town are thoroughly dull and unpicturesque; and it is after following one of the dingiest of all, bounded by high, drab-colored walls, that suddenly a wide Gothic arch admits one into a vast, arcaded quadrangle, perfectly bathed in light and sunshine. Here huge orange trees, whose boughs are weighed almost to the ground by their massive bunches of golden fruit, rise amid plantations of tree-like geraniums, and fountains splash gayly in the sunbeams. It is not like one's ideal of a cathedral cloister, yet such it is, and wonderfully interesting is it to watch the ever-varying representations of life here—the solemn canons, with their breviaries, pacing up and down, and toiling through their appointed task of psalm-saying; the polite old beggars, the men in their bright mantas and scarlet barettas, the women in their blue petticoats and white handkerchiefs over their heads; the children, who shout, and feed the canons' geese with bread—for on the largest of the fountains live the famous geese which have been kept here from time immemorial to guard the treasures of the cathedral, according to the old Catalonian custom, which makes geese serve, and more efficaciously too, the place of watch-dogs at the country-houses. In the centre of the Fontana de las Ocas is a little bronze figure of a knight on a horse, which spouts water from its nostrils, while its tail is indicated by a long jet of silvery spray. This is not St. George, but the brave knight Vilardell, full of good works, who was permitted to kill the famous dragon, but who forgot his humility in the moment of triumph, and exclaimed, "Well done, good sword! Well done, brave arm of Vilardell!" upon which a drop of the dragon's poisonous blood fell upon his arm from the sword which he brandished, and he died. This is the first moral inculcated upon the childish mind of Barcelona, which is intimately familiar with Vilardell, who is again represented, in his combat with the dragon, over an archway in the street leading to the cathedral.—*Wanderings in Spain, by Augustus J. C. Hare.*

THE YAK.—The yak is to the inhabitants of Tibet and Pamir what the reindeer is to the Laplander in Northern Europe. Where a man can walk a kash-gow may be ridden. Like the elephant, he possesses a wonderful knowledge of what will bear his weight. If travelers are at fault, one of these animals is driven before them, and it is said that he avoids the hidden depths and chasms with admirable sagacity. His footing is sure. Should a fall of snow close a mountain pass to man and horse, a score of yaks driven ahead answer the purpose of pioneers, and make, as my informant expresses it, "a king's highway." In this case, however, the snow must have recently fallen; for when once its surface is frozen and its depth considerable, no animal can force its way through it. Other cattle require the provident care of man to subsist them through the Winter. The most hardy sheep would fare but badly without its human protection, but the kash-gow is left entirely to itself. He frequents the mountain slopes and their level summits. Wherever the mercury does not rise above zero, is a climate for the yak. If the snow on the elevated flats lies too deep for him to crop the herbage, he rolls himself down the slopes and eats his way up again. When arrived at the top, he performs a second somersault, and completes his meal as he displaces another groove of snow in his second ascent. The heat of Summer sends the animal to what is termed the old ice, that is to the regions of eternal snow; the calf being retained below as a pledge for the mother's returning, in which she never fails. In the Summer, the women, like the pastoral inhabitants of the Alps, encamp in the higher valleys, which are interspersed among the snowy mountains, and devote their whole time to the dairy. The men remain on the plain, and attend to the agricultural part of the establishment, but occasionally visit the upper stations; and all speak in rapture of these Summer wanderings. The kash-gows are gregarious, and set the wolves, which here abound, at defiance. Their hair is clipped once a year, in the Spring. The tail is the well-known chowry of Hindustan; but in this country its strong, wiry, and pliant hair is made into ropes, which for strength do not yield to those manufactured from hemp. The hair of the body is woven into mats, and also into a strong fabric which makes excellent riding trousers. The milk of the yak is richer than than that of the common cow, though the quantity it yields be less. The kurut made from it is considered first rate, even superior to the produce of the kohistan of Cabul, which has great celebrity in Afghanistan. The Kirghiz never extract the butter.—*A Journey to the Source of the River Oxus.*

HAIL.—Hail is another form of water, which we cannot regard with indifference when the heavens are pelting us with solid missiles. I have seen a whole city, covered with stout red tiles, unroofed by a single hailstorm. What became of the windows it is needless to state. Glaziers were in request for weeks afterward. Like rain, hail is formed when two or more strata of clouds overlie one another, but with a difference in their respective physical conditions. Hail is produced during tempests, when the temperature, very high at the surface of the earth, decreases rapidly at loftier altitudes. In that case the upper clouds consist of icy particles, the middle strata of watery vesicles below the freezing point, and the lower strata of vesicles above the freezing point. Usually those clouds travel in different directions, and hail is produced when a conflict of opposing winds compels a mixture of clouds of such different temperatures. The rain-drops resulting, instantly frozen, have the time during their fall to increase in size by the condensation of water on their surface, and not seldom, by combination, to unite into large and destructive hailstones. The formation of hailstones is always rapid. The clouds from which they fall are never spread over a very wide area. Sailing before the wind, they pound and riddle strips of land often less than a mile, and rarely ten miles, wide, although the length of the strips passed over is sometimes considerable. Hailstones have been picked up weighing more than half a pound avoirdupois. In some instances, this weight, on credible authority, has been very much exceeded. On such occasions, it is not surprising that trees should be stripped of their leaves and branches, the larger animals mutilated, "small deer" and game killed outright. The greater the development of electricity in a tempest, the greater is the tendency to a downfall of hail. Hail occurs principally in Summer, and in the afternoon; namely, under the meteorological conditions that have just been mentioned—great heat at the surface of the soil, rapidly diminishing higher up in the air, with strong cloud-evaporation under the action of the sun. Nevertheless, as the simple conflict of an upper very cold wind with a very hot one raised to the same lofty region, may bring about the formation of hail, it sometimes falls in Winter, and sometimes in the night; but those are the exceptions rather than the rule.—*All the Year Round.*

THE LAST FETE AT THE TUILERIES.—But I wish to allude to the last fête of the Tuileries—certainly not select, nor was it celebrated at a festive season. The tickets should have been printed in blood, and the envelopes illustrated by fire and flames. The much and most deservedly-abused Commune—and here let me distinctly declare that, as far as the stranger was concerned, it was more polite, obliging, and anxious to "make friends" than the aggravating, irritating National Defense Government, with its anonymous denunciations, listened to till every foreigner was liable to arrest as a Prussian spy on the oral evidence of the next ruffian in the street—was determined not to be behindhand in charity, and so the powers that were determined to give a concert for the benefit of the sick and wounded—the site the Hall of Marshals, and the tickets three francs each. You must kindly remember that half-a-crown, during those "Commune" days, was certainly equal to five shillings, and that money and food were, even then, "articles of luxury"—articles far beyond the reach even of many people who had been entrapped back into Paris by the delusive hope that after the Prussians had *manqué leur entrée* and gone back home the "dove of peace and promise" had permanently settled on the Palais d'Industrie. The timidity of the Government frightened away that pigeon, and events—created by Thiers—gave us the Commune concert.

A small party—as many ladies as men—agreed to pay the three francs each and witness this peculiar scene to be performed on so curious a stage. It was a gloomy evening I well remember, but all was gloomy then, when we went down into the artillery camp (which was once the Tuileries gardens) in which "Nisus and Euryalus" were always about to start for their "match"—which now will never "come off"—and where that wonderful old man used to tell secrets to the sparrows—which, I am persuaded, under pretense of eating bread from his hands and mouth, listened to him; perhaps they were scattered *à vol d'oiseau*, and the sparrows were the real cowards, which have done more to ruin the capital of inflammatory France than the larger birds ever did to save the Capitol of the Eternal City.

We found a queue, four deep, extending half-way up to the Tennis Court. In vain we tried bribing; we went as far as tenpence, and shook our francs at the money-taker.

"Each in his turn, citoyen," said a man with a scarf.

Why does a "patriot" always wear a scarf? We waited, and waited, and waited. At last some one said, "I think charity had better go home to the cradle in which it was born." Then a brilliant idea struck one of the party; he suggested trying the "Grand entrance" in the Rue de Rivoli. We went there. I confess that I felt low when I saw red-scarfed citizens by dozens stopped at the point of the bayonet. We, too, were arrested and bayoneted. We asked politely for an officer.

"What do you want?" he asked.

"To pay our money and go into the salon."

"Oh! is that all? You know the way. Go up the old staircase, and you will find it—all right."

So up the old staircase—which was wont to be lined with well set-up Cent-Gardes and drooping palms—we proceeded through what I am afraid I must describe as a deuced odd lot of sundries. We wished to pay those three francs. (We did not, in fact; for dear to the household was even that half-crown which a virtuous wife could, in those days, offer to her husband.)

"Allez donc!" said a cobbler. "Go in—but look after your citoyenne."

We went in. It was an odd scene—a political orgy. A dense mass of men, women, and children, in every costume that imagination can conceive. As in old times, at Almack's a bench of patronesses, the ladies of the horse-flesh market in the Place de St. Pierre. In one room, orators; in the Hall of Marshals—where the disciples of Poole, Smalpage, Cumberland, and Dusautoy have "danced before the King," in the best-made clothes to be found in Europe—were National Guards in somebody else's uniform—in shirts and trousers, (I was almost going to say, without,) in cavalry cloaks, rags, and tatters. On one side they sang, on another they lectured; and every three minutes broke out the "Marseillaise."

"I shall sing a song next," says a charcoal-seller, with a very black face, very white teeth, and a capital expression of countenance. "I have not come all the way from Bellevi le to remain dumb as a coal. Allez!" "Silence à la mort!"

I hope that that is not a British diplomatist who is looking on. It would be such a blow to the Radicals, if they thought that one of that aristocratic class was "reading, marking, learning, and inwardly digesting" the intimate workings of this curious social eruption—looking on with sorrow and sympathy, too, in spite of the atrocious "Red" doctrine. Beer and the "Marseillaise;" a mother suckling her poor babe—whose child is that poor atom? Marriage is annulled—faith is ignored, and religion is a crime! Speeches from true patriots, spirits and pipes, a classical concert—private political lectures, and my friend the charcoal-seller intoning the "Ca Ira" (which he don't know)—all this at once! No wonder there was a dense, almost a dangerous, crowd.

"Take care of Madame, and go away," said a voice.

I looked round, and found that two men—a blacksmith, who might have been, and a man in a blouse who evidently was, a gentleman—had formed a guard for the lady who was on my arm. They cleared the way for us, and we went home.

We had no business in that galley; but I am not sorry to have rowed in it. And when, later, I saw the dead piled in heaps round my doors, and then buried in the gutter—when, after months and months, I see these ignorant, misguided men judicially murdered I think of the behavior of these infatuated lunatics and of the calm, cold-blooded conduct of those whose indecision caused this "midsummer madness."

On the morning of 24th of May, 1871, I walked into the Place de la Madelaine: it was enveloped in a thick smoke. I had been blockaded for forty-eight hours and was ignorant of everything save the awful carnage before my eyes.

"What is it?" I asked.

"What!" said a dear siege-friend of mine who sold vegetables in the Rue Tronchet—"what, citoyen?—why all Paris is in flames, and the cloud you see there is the smoke from the expiring ashes of the Tuileries."—*London Society.*

A PERFORMANCE OF PAGANINI.—Enter Paganini—a shudder of curiosity and excitement runs through the crowded theatre, the men applaud, the women concentrate a double-barrel fire of opera-glasses upon the tall, ungainly figure that shuffles forward from the side-scenes to the foot-lights, with such an air of haughtiness, and yet so many mechanical bows. As the applause rises again and again, the apparition stands still, looks round, takes in at a glance the vast assembly. Then seizing his violin he hugs it tightly between his chin and chest, and stands for a few more seconds, gazing at it in motionless abstraction. The audience is now completely hushed, and all eyes are riveted upon one silent and almost grotesque form. Suddenly Paganini raises his bow and dashes it down like a sledge-hammer upon the strings. The opening of the concerto abounds in solo passages, in which he has to be left almost without accompaniment; the orchestra is reserved for the *tuttis* and slight interludes. Paganini now revels in his distinctive and astonishing passages, which hold the audience breathless. At one time torrents of chords peal forth, as from some mimic orchestra; harmonic passages are thrown off with the sharpness and sonority of the flute accompanied by the guitar, independent phrases being managed by the left hand plucking the strings, while the right is playing legato passages with the bow. The most difficult intervals are spanned with ease—the immense, compass-like fingers glide up and down every part of the key-board, and seem to be in ever so many places at once. Heavy chords are struck indifferently with the point or heel of the bow, as if each inch of the magic wand were equally under control, but just when these prodigious feats of skill are causing the senses to reel with something like a painful strain, a low, measured melody steals forth and penetrates the souls of all present, until some of the audience break out into uncontrollable applause, while others are melted to tears, overpowered by the thrilling accents. Then, attenuated as it were to a thread—but still distinctly audible and resonant—the divine sound would die away, and suddenly a grotesque flash of humor would dart up from a lower sphere and stir the emotional atmosphere, as the great maestro too soon dashes, with the impetuosity of a whirlwind, into the final "rondo" or "moto perpetuo." Paganini was not inexorable about encores—he was always gratified by applause. After the concert the people often waited outside to accompany him to his hotel. He seemed delighted with this kind of homage, and would go out at such seasons and mix freely with them; but he was often quite inaccessible, and bent upon absolute seclusion.—*H. R. Haweis.*

FORCE IN LITERATURE.—Mr. Herbert Spencer maintains that the laws of every phenomenon throughout the universe, including all spiritual and intellectual as well as physical phenomena, may be ultimately stated as corollaries from the primary laws of force. By applying the principle of the conservation of forces, we discover that the fall of a given weight through a given distance is equivalent to the development of a given quantity of heat. In like manner we should discover that the same force when converted into intellectual activity will generate a given quantity of poetry or philosophy. And, conversely, we may compare the merit of two literary productions by determining how much force was consumed in their production. If, for example, Shakespeare's brain did an amount of work equal to ten foot-pounds in composing the soliloquy of *Hamlet*, and Goethe's did an amount equal to five of the same units in composing Mignon's song in *Wilhelm Meister*, then the merit of the soliloquy is precisely double that of the song. We lay no particular stress on this theory, which has, as some people may fancy, a rather materialist sound, but it may serve as an illustration of our proposed principle. To compare the merits of any two writers, decide which exhibits the greater amount of force, and as a rule you may safely pronounce him to be the greater. Thus the quality which chiefly serves to distinguish talent from genius is originality. The man who produces a new idea capable of germinating in the minds of his readers is so far a greater man than he who is merely the channel for transmitting ideas already expressed by some original thinker. This is the one great quality which distinguishes the few leaders of the world from the great mass of dealers in second-hand opinion; and it is due simply to an excess of power. Anybody can follow a beaten track, but to strike out a path for yourself involves an amount both of intellectual and moral force which falls only to the select few. Wherever it is found, we may say that its possessor is by birthright one of the immortals, though circumstances may stifle his powers of utterance; and every one knows what a strange influence he possesses even when his remarks, though original, have been anticipated by some one else. A man who speaks from his own mind as so far a new force, and therefore affects us in a manner essentially different from the ordinary writer, who can be considered merely as the surface upon which external forces have impinged, in order to rebound. Within the same class, again, it is easy to accept the theory that the merit of a writer is proportional to his vigor. The difficulty begins when we endeavor to compare writings differing in species as well as in merit. There are some writings in which force shows itself, as it were, naked, and is obviously the secret of the influence which they exert over us. Such, for example, is that masculine and nervous prose of which we have so many masters in English literature, and which sometimes looks so easy when it is really so difficult. The clear compressed reasoning of Hobbes, the manly common sense of Locke, the incomparable energy of Swift, and the comparatively coarse dogmatizing of Cobbett, have all a kind of family, or rather national, likeness; and, fortunately, we are not without some modern examples of the same style. On the other hand, the gorgeous rhetoric of Burke or Milton or Jeremy Taylor, is also good so far as it is a symptom of force taking a different direction. The energy which in one case displays itself by a strong grasp of a few leading principles displays itself in the other by overlaying them with a vast variety of illustrations and applications. To decide which is the greater, we must wait for that new calculus of the future which will enable us to estimate the total expenditure of force in either case.—*The Saturday Review.*

A GROUP OF BOHEMIANS.—In the group, or *petit cénacle*, as they called themselves, of young talents who formed the *Jeune France* of 1830-1833, there were poets, painters, architects, sculptors, and engravers, or men whose vocations floated between all of these; and the follower of one art understood and was enthusiastic about the principles and methods of every other. This particular group formed itself immediately after the *Hernani* days, and at a time when certain of the original champions of the romantic cause were falling off from it, or going other ways of their own. Sainte-Beuve was one of these; and he records the alarm produced in the minds of some of the earlier comrades of Victor Hugo by the ferocious aspect and astounding demeanor of this new band of his admirers. They were not as the members of the earlier *cénacle*, to which he himself had belonged. There used to be strange doings at the rooms of the *impasse du Doyenné*, and at the suppers at the *Petit Moulin Rouge*. The former was a meeting-place of the society, as well as the home where Gautier lived with his friends, Arsène Houssaye and Rogier. Gautier himself has twice sketched the portraits of the group—once at the time, and again with amused retrospection in the unfinished series of articles of which we have spoken. He has told of their watchwords, their fashions, their eccentricities, their determination to be Byronic and rebellious, and to look it, their libations of cheap wine out of the skull of a drummer killed at Moscow. The principal figures besides himself were Gérard de Nerval, the translator of Goethe, and Pétrus Borel, the poet of the *Rhapsodies*, the two friends through whom the young champion of the red waistcoat had been introduced, a few months after that celebrated appearance, to the person of the hero of his adoration. Then there was the designer and engraver Célestin Nanteuil, the sculptor Jean du Seigneur, calling himself Jehan du Seigneur, out of love for archaic fashions; young writers, whose names were Théophile Dondey and Auguste Maquet, but who by anagram, and out of admiration for the genius of Great Britain, dubbed themselves respectively Philothée O'Neddy and Augustus Mac-Keat; and others, whom it is too long to name; all living in a forcing-house seven times heated of artistic enthusiasms, an atmosphere of the ideas and passions which both mature and exhaust those who live in them early. The precocity of the talents of this circle was astonishing. The leaders of the new poetry were none of them older than the century; the members of the *petit cénacle* were many of them ten years younger. They were poets who at twenty had mastered all the difficulties of the French language as a vehicle for poetry; had enriched the language to an incalculable extent out of its ancient stores; and had poured upon French literature a profusion of pieces as finished, as rich in movement and metre, as varied, as picturesque, as lyric, as the old poetry of the days before the pedagogic canons. They were at the same time spirits who, before twenty, had gone the whole round of ideals, illusions, passions, sensations, experiences. The fever of the modern world burned in them at its hottest. Beneath what was boyish in their extravagances of outward bearing, and the manner in which they affronted the Philistine and placarded the artistic enthusiasms, there resided the premature exhaustion coming from the accumulation of sensations too rapid and too intense. It is a perpetual research of sensations. Horror and the grotesque, in all sorts of terrible or unwholesome forms, take their place among the artistic cravings and artistic indulgences, alongside of beauty and romance. There is absolutely no restraint and no shame, one would almost say no choice, in the [illegible]

of poignant amusement; there is only the sovereign rule of expressing your experiences, while you have caught them, in the most finished and subtlest forms of art you can. Art for art, and nothing but art, that is the instinctive law of the school. They despise and scoff at politics as an occupation totally second rate, bourgeois, or, what is the last epithet of depreciation, *garde nationale*. They know nothing of social interests, nothing of utilitarian ideas, nothing of "progress," nothing of the multitude; they care only to stimulate, to develop, and to express their own powers of acutely imagining, enjoying, or shuddering. Shuddering—for Victor Hugo, in his romances of *Bug-Jargal* and *Han d'Islande*, had early added the shudder, the sensations of the monstrous, the agonized, and the grotesque, in their extreme degree, to the scale of feelings to be addressed by modern French literature. So had modern French painting begun with horror, in the *Massacre of Chios*, and the *Raft of the Medusa*.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

KENSETT IN ROME.—Rome changes so little from year to year that the spacious studio in which the Easy Chair first saw Kensett doubtless still remains, and is occupied, perhaps, by some young worker at the easel, who hears the same old constant ringing of church bells, and who climbs the hill over the studio at evening to see the sun setting and St. Peter's steeped in the rosy light. It was upon the Via Margutta, a little back from the street, and Kensett shared the studio with his life-long friend, Thomas Hicks. There in the happy days they studied and painted, and there was always the lively welcome for the mere loungers, youths making the grand tour, and excellent seniors who came to Rome with families and traveling carriages, the bland dispensers of commissions. All that Kensett was in the later days—ever bright, tranquil, sympathetic, modest, generous, manly—he was in the Roman days more than twenty years ago. Never peevish, never selfish, scorning to solicit in any way, self-reliant, trusting himself and the future, how plainly he seems to stand at this moment, stepping back a little from the easel, turning his head and studying the effect of every touch, while a soft, lovely landscape of Summer peace brightens his canvas! There was the usual society of artists of all kinds in Rome, one of whom, the oldest resident, Robert Macpherson, who married Mrs. Jameson's niece, and who chanced upon the famous Sebastien del Piombo, died just before Kensett. We all dined at the Lepre, and probably ate more than our peck of— But what a flavor it had! Hark! That is the "boss" waiter. "*Ecco! Signore, vengo, vengo! Eccomi qua!*" What guests does the bustling Muzio serve now? and what viands? Do the unwary still expect broth when they order *Zuppa Inglese?* Does the tradition of *Mezzo Sbrinzo* yet linger? And Calcedonio, with his smooth, fair face, who needed only the heavy vine chaplet to be Antinous himself, in what celestial *trattoria* does he now come smiling in, holding huge piles of plates aloft? From the Lepre we crossed to the Café Greco. It was famous ground, for Thorwaldsen had sat there sipping his black coffee, and Gibson was sometimes seen in our day. We sat in the narrow dark room called the omnibus. We paid two bajocchi, or pennies, for a tumbler of coffee. How we smoked! How we talked and laughed! What good things were said at the Lepre! Because there was a Mermaid, shall there be no other cakes and ale? How plain it was! how dingy! And were ever more satisfaction, more pleasure, and richer memories bought at a cheaper rate? And among all the famous loiterers at the Greco was there ever a kinder, simpler, sweeter companion than Kensett? He was not fluent. He told few stories. But his generous sympathy, his interested attention, were inspiration. He made a sunshine that harmonized and softened all. Is there a Greco still? The old dingy room must have gone. But if by any chance it remains, let its frequenters of to-day cherish it the more because of that gentle presence long ago.—*Harper's Magazine.*

THE PHILOSOPHER KANT.—No life is more curiously simple than Kant's. In the great modern quarrel of the philosophers, Kant is to Hamilton what Comte is to Mill. He was a poor man, but avoided all debt, and so became comparatively rich. He was a man of weak constitution, but he watched and doctored himself, and so became comparatively strong. "His uninterrupted health," writes the *Saturday*, obtained by rules based on his own experience, was a carefully-executed work of art." He moved so completely in his groove that the slightest departure from it caused him extreme misery. The prisoners in the jail sang too loud; he used all his influence to abate the nuisance. A cock used to crow too loud, and he changed his residence. He used to gaze on a distant object, that he might concentrate his thoughts; some poplars grew tall enough to hide it, and he was miserable until their owner good-naturedly lopped them. The great transcendentalist had his ideas of comfort, which undoubtedly prolonged his days. He sat down to a 1 o'clock dinner, but he sat over it for three hours. His palate was exquisite, and he was a profound judge of cookery. Then, for years together, he used to go off to the house of his friend Green, the Englishman. "Entering the sitting-room, he found Green asleep in an arm-chair, took his seat beside him, and went to sleep likewise. Then Ruffman, a bank director, who also belonged to the clique, entered, and followed the example before him; and all remained sleeping till the arrival at the appointed time of Motherby, another friend, whose business it was to awake them. Conversation now began and continued till 7 o'clock, when the party broke up. So rigidly was this rule observed that the remark was often heard, "It can't be 7 o'clock yet: Prof. Kant has not gone by." The future historian of the philosophy of the nineteenth century will be glad of any similar touches respecting the lives of our great contemporary psychologists.—*London Society.*

LAPIS-LAZULI MINES.—The method of extracting the lapis-lazuli is sufficiently simple. Under the spot to be quarried a fire is kindled, and its flame, fed by dry furze, is made to flicker over the surface. When the rock has become sufficiently soft, or, to use the workmen's expression, *nurim*, it is beaten with hammers, and flake after flake knocked off until the stone of which they are in search is discovered. Deep grooves are then picked out round the lapis-lazuli, into which crowbars are inserted, and the stone and part of its matrix are detached. The workmen enumerate three descriptions of ladjword. These are the neeli, or indigo color; the asmani, or light blue; and the suvsi, or green. Their relative value is in the order in which I have mentioned them. The richest colors are found in the darkest rock, and the nearer the river the greater is said to be the purity of the stone. The search for ladjword is only prosecuted during Winter, probably because, labor in the mine being compulsory, the inhabitants are less injured by giving it in a season of comparative idleness than when the fields require their attention. Perhaps, also, during the cold of Winter the rock may be more susceptible to the action of heat, and thus be more easily reduced than when its temperature is higher.—*A Journey to the Source of the River Oxus.*

ICICLES.—Icicles are a pretty paradox, formed by the process of freezing in sunshine hot enough to melt snow, blister the human skin, and even, when concentrated, to burn up the human body itself. Icicles result from the fact that air is all but completely transparent to the heat rays emitted by the sun—that is, such rays pass through the air without warming it. Only the scanty fraction of rays to which air is not transparent expend their force in raising its temperature. The warm puffs of the Summer breeze are not heated directly by the sun itself, but by the earth and the objects on it which the sun has previously warmed. The truth of this is sensibly felt on entering a town after sunset, from the open country, in sunshiny weather. The same difference of temperature is never felt at the close of a cloudy day. This cause is one of the reasons why the air on a mountain top is colder than the air at its foot. The air on high mountains may be intensely cold, while a burning sun is overhead. The solar rays which, striking on the human skin, are almost intolerable, are incompetent to heat the air sensibly, and we have only to withdraw into perfect shade to feel the chill of the atmosphere. Snow is one of the many objects which absorb and are warmed by the solar heat. On a sunny day you may see the summits of the high Alps glistening with the water of liquefaction, while the air above and around the mountains may be many degrees below the freezing point. The same thing happens to the snow upon your house-roof. The sun plays upon it, and melts it. The water trickles to the eaves, and hangs in a drop. If the eaves are in the shade, or in declining sunshine, or the air intensely cold with a brilliant sun, the drop, instead of falling, congeals. An infant icicle is formed. Other drops and driblets succeed, which both thicken it at the root and lengthen it. The drainage from the snow, after sunshine is gone, continues to produce icicles, until the flow of water is stopped by the frost. In the Alps, Dr. Tyndall tells us, when the liquefaction is copious and the cold intense, icicles grow to an enormous size. Over the edges (mostly the Southern edges) of the chasms, hangs a coping of snow, and from this depend, like stalactites, rows of transparent icicles, ten, twenty, thirty feet long, constituting one of the most beautiful features of the higher crevasses. But an icicle would be incomprehensible if we did not know that the solar beams may pass through the air, and still leave it at an icy temperature.—*All the Year Round.*

GENERAL NOTES.

Pennsylvania proposes a State Board of Health.

Boston erected 2,124 buildings in 1872 at a cost of $7,042,318.

There are $42,500,000 on deposit in the savings banks of Rhode Island.

A State temperance convention is to be held in San Francisco, Cal., April 2.

The Worcester *Gazette* heroically comes to the defense of mothers-in-law.

There were 5,860 deaths in Montreal and surrounding municipalities in 1872.

In 1872 there were 6,496 marriages, 20,072 births, and 20,544 deaths in Philadelphia.

A man eighty-six years old is a candidate for constable in Nelson County, Ky.

Gen. Joseph R. Hawley has been asked to take the stump in New-Hampshire this week.

Most of the towns in Massachusetts hold their annual local elections Monday, March 3.

A California condor, on exhibition in San Francisco, is said to measure fifteen feet from tip to tip.

Rev. J. C. Bodwell has resigned his position as Professor in the Theological Institute of Connecticut.

An old man drank a pint of whisky in Norfolk County, Virginia, on a wager, and died in an hour.

The Philadelphia *Press* informs Gen. Butler that the newspaper Press "has been very kind to him."

The Railroad Commissioner of Minnesota reports that the railways of that State were operated at a loss last year.

The widow of the late Gov. Isaac Hill, of New-Hampshire, celebrated her eighty-fourth birthday in Concord, Feb. 24.

A New-Hampshire couple who were divorced in October, have made up again and been remarried.

A stereoscopic glass, lying upon a table and exposed to the sun, last week set fire to a house up in New-Hampshire.

An Illinois constable has sued two men for $1,000 damages, for injuries received while attempting to arrest them.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago proposes to supply all the railroad trains from that city with Bibles.

A Missouri paper despairingly asks: "Wouldn't the State do well to dispense with all legislation for the next ten years?"

Permits have been granted for sixty-eight buildings in the burnt district of Boston, and thirty-two of them will have marble fronts.

It is now said that only twenty persons were frozen to death in the north-western counties of Minnesota, in the great storm of Jan. 7.

A New-Orleans paper complains that the beggars walk their beats in that city as regularly as the policemen, and are certainly much wider awake.

The Dayton (Ohio) *Journal* reports that Henry Ward Beecher was willing to lecture one night in that city for $1,500. Almost anybody would be.

A murderer was hung by a mob in a Utah town the other day, and a young woman to whom he was betrothed, on hearing of it, fell dead.

Three counties in Pennsylvania have just voted in favor of liquor license, and ten against it. Other counties vote on the third Friday in March.

The Helena (Montana) *Herald* is confident the epizoötic originated last Spring among the ponies of the Piegan Indians in the British Possessions.

The Sheriff has levied upon some property, in Raritan Township, N. J., owned by Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, at the suit of Aaron Wolfson, of New-Brunswick.

The Council of the Nevada Legislature has passed a bill to remove the capital from Tucson to Phoenix, but it was thought it would be defeated in the House.

James Lick, of San Francisco, has given a lot in that city worth $150,000 to the Academy of Sciences, and another lot worth nearly as much to the Pioneer Society.

The reports show that there is only one pauper to every 3,600 inhabitants, in Kansas. But then they seem to throw money about pretty freely out that way.

A Washington paper has felt called upon to assure a correspondent that it is not responsible for the sentiments of a lecture by Wendell Phillips, reported in its local columns.

A Florida grower has just sold his strawberries for forty cents per quart, and his peaches for $1 per bushel, for the New-York market, he to do the picking and boxing.

A Kentucky paper reports that Lexington people who went down to Louisville to hear Henry Ward Beecher's lecture, were very much disappointed with his style.

A California firm has set up an incubator of 2,000 eggs capacity. It is 9 feet long, 3½ feet wide, and 16 inches high, and is expected to turn out live chickens promptly and unerringly.

A woman in destitute circumstances in Indiana, cut off her hair, the other day, and sold it to a charitable lady, who gave her seventy-seven cents for it to buy food for her children.

A convict, who has just died in the Virginia Penitentiary, left property valued at $30,000. He was seventy-three years of age, and was under a fifteen years' sentence for killing a man who had beaten his son.

A "starving" man, who was sent to a saloon by a charitable Bostonian, called for an ice-cream and a plate of cream-cakes. Another said he was tired of the food furnished in eating-houses, and wished his benefactor to send him to a hotel.

It is proposed to investigate the accusations of bribery of Pennsylvania legislators by the liquor-selling interest, and the means used to secure the passage of the supplement to the Union Passenger Railway Company's charter.

The Massachusetts Legislature is petitioned to appoint a board of competent mechanical engineers and scientific men to devise some cheap and effective plan for constructing fire and water proof floors for mercantile buildings.

Telegrams in San Francisco papers report that Cochise's band had made a raid into Mexico, attacked the town of Fonteras, driving off stock and killing a number of persons, including Leopold Valencia, a member of the Supreme Court of Mexico.

Oberlin College expects to derive much profit from the tract of land in West Virginia which Gerrit Smith gave it thirty years ago, and the title to which has just been assured to it by the Supreme Court against the claims of the squatters.

A Baltimore councilman insisted that the city had no more right to pass an ordinance requiring that a net shall be placed beneath trapeze performers, than it has to prohibit the use of gunpowder, because people are killed by it, or riding in the cars, because sometimes accidents occur on them.

NIGHT AND MORNING IN THE TOMBS.

How distressing and yet how fascinating it is to take up the *Life of John Howard*, or the *Life of Elizabeth Fry*, that noble, self-appointed Quakeress missionary to the squalid, ignorant, and degraded female prisoners of Newgate. One recoils from the picture of the fearful scenes in which they mixed, which they encountered; but one follows them in their work of humanity with love and reverence, fascinated by an excellence to which we feel we cannot reach. It is a terrible thing to enter in imagination with them the poor criminal's home. I say poor, for I sympathize with, though I would sternly punish, for example's sake, all those who have fallen so low—who have found themselves face to face with a temptation which their better nature was not strong enough to resist. But there is something far more terrible, far more impressive, in the reality. It is a fearful thing to stand surrounded by prison walls, a free man among those sighing for freedom.

The tread of the foot is unconsciously softened as you approach, for the first time, the cell of the murderer; the voice is involuntarily hushed and subdued, as though you were entering the house of death. Passing on along the tiers of cells, and standing face to face, side by side, with the perpetrators of every form of crime, the feeling of oppression grows and deepens, and though it is long before the influence can be altogether shaken off, the first gush of the pure, bright, free air is unspeakably welcome when you pass out of the prison's gloomy portals. It seems to sweep a load of care from the shoulders, while the prospect of returning once more to the busy hum of natural, unrestrained life, adds greatly to the sensation of relief.

I have been in the bagnes at Brest, and have seen the muzzles of the cannon, loaded with grape shot, let into the walls of the dormitories, so that any insurrection may be literally mowed down. I have seen the wretched forçats of the galleys of Toulon. I have read that terrible inscription: "Let all who enter here leave hope behind," which seems to be the only creed of the French police system. But, to stand in a convicted and sentenced murderer's cell, to touch his hand—the hand of a fellow-creature—to hear his voice, and to know that that voice will, in a few short hours, be hushed forever by the most awful of unnatural deaths, sinks all else into insignificance, and is overwhelming in its agonizing depression. Once I have passed through this ordeal.

The elder Dumas, Edgar Poe, and all the writers of romance whose expression of thought bears on the terrible and awsome, have never, in any one of their works, described the scene to be witnessed in the corridors of a prison on the eve of a great, non-political, public execution. O'Neil, the great English painter, presented, perhaps, the most telling picture of criminal life in his "Waiting for the Verdict." But even his defty brush and facile imagination, much as they have gloried in the picturing of touching scenes, such as this "Waiting for the Verdict," "Eastward Ho!" and "Westward Ho!" and other marvelous conceptions, have never yet dared to venture on the depiction of the Waiting After the Verdict. And yet what a harrowing scene, how crowded with life and pathos it is, as the weeks shorten into days, and the days shorten into hours, and those hours rush away as though they would hasten to throw the vail of charity over the sad tragedy and its painful remembrances.

There in the corridor sit the weeping relatives, the loving wife whose heart is breaking, the nearly orphaned children of the man who is about to die, endeavoring all the while to bear up lest their weakness should disturb his last few hours or interfere with his religious devotions. On the morrow they will speak of his body as *it*.

The wardens give their orders in an undertone; the keepers shuffle silently about in the fulfillment of their duties, and when compelled to shut a door do so softly; and when compelled to speak, to do so in whispers. Even the wretched occupants in the other cells of the corridor, peer through their grated doors with an air of subdued curiosity when their rowdy visitors inquire under their breath, "which is poor ——'s cell?" and shudder as their eyes follow the direction which their imprisoned friend gives them with his finger.

It so happened that I had a slight personal acquaintance with the reverend Father who was the spiritual adviser and director of the condemned man in the case to which I have referred. On going to the prison late in the evening of the day previous to that appointed for the execution, to learn if any respite for delaying the carrying out of the sentence (application to the Governor of the State had been made to that effect) had been received, I learned from the clerk of the prison that a priest was then with the condemned man. I sent my card to the cell, with an intimation that I would like to see the Father, and would wait for him in the prison reception-room. To my surprise I received a message from the prisoner himself, requesting me to accompany the bearer of the message to his cell. I was a little disconcerted; for even my name was previously unknown to him, and I only knew his from the fatal notoriety which his crime had given to it. It was by no means an introduction which I courted, as I knew it would make me a participator in a scene for which I had little liking. But how could I refuse. It was with a chilled sensation at my heart that I followed the jailer across a stone court-yard, in crossing which I shivered as I caught sight of the hideous gallows, all ready for its horrid work of the morrow, and looking ghastly in the bright moonlight, and entered that part of the Tombs prison in which the condemned cells are located.

On entering I found myself before an iron railing, immediately inside of which was a keeper's desk. Standing at this desk I descried my friend the priest, talking to a man in his shirt sleeves, whom I presumed to be one of the keepers, and who was seated at the desk, in the act of writing a letter. He turned to me with a sharp, searching glance as I wished the Father "good evening." It was the condemned man himself.

He was a man of the average height, wiry and well built, with by no means an unprepossessing face, and an intelligent eye. Certainly, beyond an expression of determination around the mouth, there was nothing in his appearance to lead one to suppose him capable of the crime of murder. And yet he had committed a most brutal murder—one long brooded over, thoroughly determined on, and done in cold blood when it was done. He lay in wait for his adversary, and deliberately shot him to death, firing three additional shots into the prostrate and inanimate body of his victim, in order to make sure that the foul deed was fully done.

There was in his manner and general demeanor ample evidence of a full knowledge of his trying position. As he extended his hand to me I could not but notice the nervous twitch of his mouth. And the hand was cold and clammy, although it was the height of Summer. It was bony, shrunken, and bloodless. His face, too, was hollow and wan; and his complexion had assumed that soft, refined, and waxen appearance which is an infallible sign of intense and prolonged mental sorrow and suffering. Before he spoke he passed his parched tongue over his fevered lips and rolled it round his gums and teeth. What a tell-tale action was that of the internal fever and agony which was consuming him!

"How do you do, Sir," he said, with a courteousness of manner which surprised me. "Father —— told me who you were, and I thought I would like to ask you to do me a favor."

"Certainly," I said, "if it lies in my power to do so. What is it?"

"Will you say to-morrow morning," rejoined the poor fellow slowly, but firmly and deliberately, "that I regret that the Governor has refused my appeal for a few days respite?" A moment's pause. "No man, young and strong, likes to die. No man, in my position, would be the worse for a few more days to get ready." Another pause. "Still I shall ascend the scaffold to-morrow perfectly prepared to die; and I believe that I shall go to heaven."

He did not seem to see the direct contradiction in his own words; he asked for "a few more days to get ready," yet he avowed that he was "perfectly prepared to die." But a dying man's words are beyond the pale of criticism; so I took no further notice of what he had said than to promise that I would carry out his wishes. He appeared to be suffering from an intolerable oppression. Every minute he would throw out his chest and expand his lungs as though he were in a heavy, asphyxiating atmosphere. At last he could stand it no longer. He dashed off his waistcoat, and almost tore his shirt collar and ribbon tie from his throat, and flinging them on the desk before him, said:

"Father, it's dreadful close here. Let's take a walk out in the yard."

Several keepers were around: they offered no objection, so we stepped out into the cool evening air, and began to pace up and down the court-yard, only turning at the upper end when we reached the foot of the gallows itself. I shall never forget that, on my part, silent walk. I listened with an intentness which was irrepressible, though painful to a degree, as that doomed man spoke of his father, his mother, and his sisters in tones of the deepest affection; told how he loved them, how his great grief now was the sorrow and affliction they must ever know—the disgrace attaching to his death. His father and mother, he thanked God, were old, and would soon be taken where they would again be happy. But, and the man cried out at the anguished thought, he spoke of his sisters, having children, of those children growing up to learn his ignominious doom, to tell it again to their children, and so perpetuate his unhappy memory, and said that the bare thought of it was dreadful to him.

Again we were at the foot of that hated gallows. He stopped and surveyed it, from top to bottom, without any perceptible tremor passing through his frame. He raised his hand and pointed to the pulley over which the fatal noose would run, and explained its action. There was no bravado in his manner, no assumption of great nerve. He spoke quietly and simply, with a slightly absent air, as though he was explaining the mode of his coming death as much to himself as to me. Presently he turned away with a sigh, and said, as if in deepest pity for himself:

"This is an awful thing I've got to go through with to-morrow."

Awful! Why, I was trembling like an aspen leaf at the knowledge that I should be there to see. My limbs shook under me. And this man, though sad and sorrowful, so calm! I could not speak. I could only trust he would at once walk away. The Father took his hand to lead him to resume his walk. Again he passed the implement of death. Again he waved his hand toward the fatal beam.

"I have no fear of that," he exclaimed, with suddenly-aroused energy, and with a slightly-dramatic tone. "No, I have no fear of that," he repeated, almost fiercely. "It is the terrible disgrace that must attach to me forever." And then he added, more calmly and with considerable dignity, "I do not dread the pain of the thing; I do not dread death. It's the disgrace I think of."

A few more turns up and down the yard, during which the Father spoke touchingly, feelingly of the all-saving power of the Saviour, and appealed to his faith, his manhood, to bear himself with firmness, and to trust in God for strength at the last moment, and he was again placid. Having thus succeeded, the good priest said:

"Now, ——, I think you had better go in;" and then he added, naively, in a moment of forgetfulness, "you'll catch cold if you stay out here any longer, without anything on. It's getting very damp."

The doomed man laid his hand affectionately on the priest's shoulder, and smiled as he said: "I don't think that'll matter much by this time to-morrow, Father."

The Father tenderly excused himself for his inadvertence, and, shaking me by the hand as they wished me good night, they passed, arm in arm, into the prison. I sped across the court-yard to the exit of the jail, a lump in my throat and big tears welling up in my eyes, and, as I slowly wandered home, I felt that that man's features were indelibly photographed upon my brain. In the morning my first waking thought, as I looked out on the bright, sunny world, was, what did he think of when he awoke? It was an awful day for me. Breakfastless, and in the most gloomy and sombre frame of mind, I wended my way down-town to the Tombs prison.

As I neared the Tombs, I had to force my way through the crowd, aided by a warrant to act as deputy-sheriff at the execution.

And inside the Tombs, in that reception-room which had been so still and quiet with its one turned-down gas-light the night before! It was only a better-painted picture of the scene outside. A motley gathering, indeed! and all carrying in their hands notes of invitation from the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, which were edged with a deep black border.

Suddenly the iron gateway was opened. Every one made a rush, anxious to obtain a good position from which to view the tragedy. Left to the last I quietly passed in, was recognized by a police captain, and was, without desiring it placed in a position for which many present would have emptied their pockets into mine—provided I would change places with them.

There was the gallows, as I had seen it the night before, save that the rope was now dangling from its beam. The sunlight, instead of the moonlight, was throwing shadows from it which would have been grotesque had it not, in itself, been so revolting.

And then, suddenly, there was a cry of "hats off;" every man's head was instantly uncovered, and before I had fully comprehended the meaning of the movement, the last act in the terrible drama had already begun. First, a posse of deputy-sheriffs, then the jail officials, and then—my God!—supported on either side by a priest, the man with whom I had strolled, arm in arm, the night before, up and down that very court-yard. Pinioned, bound, the fatal noose around his neck, the repulsive black cap, though not yet drawn over his face, on his head, clutching a crucifix in both hands, on he came, slowly but with comparative steadiness, his eyes fixed on the emblem of salvation, and his lips moving in his last appeal for mercy in the world to come. My blood literally curdled at the sight.

And then there was a hush; no more prayers, no more amens to be said; all rose hurriedly to their feet, and there stood that poor trembling creature on the very brink of eternity! Gently, aye, how gently! the good Father withdrew the crucifix from his hands, placed it against the dying man's lips, which fervently pressed it, and bid him his final God speed on his great journey.

A pause—only a little pause, during which the stillness was oppressive, crushing. With an agonized effort I clasped my hands over my eyes; I heard a dull, heavy thud, which sent the blood coursing like lightning through my brain; a sound like a simmering of the atmosphere, as all gave vent to their bated breath—and I knew that the curtain had fallen, that the dire tragedy was ended.

Vienna Exhibition—Business of the Office—New Additions to the Buildings.

The work in the office of the United States Commissioner of the Vienna Exhibition presents at present a busy scene. Demands for space from many prominent manufacturers are still coming in, but there is no more room to be given. As it is, an addition to the space in the Vienna Exhibition, has been determined on, and with judicious placing of what machinery has been accepted, no doubt a most favorable disposition will be made of them.

It seems highly probable that the two vessels provided by the Government will hardly suffice to carry the goods, and that a third will have to be furnished at some later date. The Supply, now completing her freight, will certainly sail on Monday or Tuesday next from the Brooklyn Navy-yard, to be followed by the Guard. As the latter is the faster vessel, there will not be much difference as to the time of arrival. As yet, of the $200,000 appropriated not a penny has been placed in the hands of the Commissioners, and even the loading of the ships has to be paid for out of private funds, advanced by the Commissioners. Gen. T. B. Van Buren will sail in the Adriatic on the 19th of this month.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

A regimental court-martial for the Ninth Regiment is appointed to convene at the Armory, on Wednesday, March 19, for the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers and privates. Lieut.-Col. James R. Hitchcock is detailed as President of the Court. The regiment will drill by wing, in full fatigue uniform, at the Armory, as follows: Right wing, on Tuesday, March 11 and 25; left wing, on Thursday, March 13 and 27.

The following changes are announced in the Forty-seventh Regiment, Col. Austen: Resignations—Allen C. Bush, Major; Joseph N. Creamer, First Lieutenant I Company; George W. Averell, Captain, I Company; William Howell Taylor, Chaplain. Appointments—Bernard Peters to be Chaplain, vice W. H. Taylor, resigned; Edward McIntyre to be Drum-Major, vice D. H. Rohlfs, resigned. Elections—Lee Nutting to be Captain of I Company, vice G. W. Averell, resigned; Edward Lawrence to be Second Lieutenant G Company, vice James Davidson, resigned; James C. Bloom, to be First-Lieutenant A Company, vice Wm. C. Weatherbee appointed Quartermaster. Discharged—Thomas Brown, D Company, physical disability; Anthony W. Thomas, B Company, physical disability; John Dorsett, I Company, physical disability; Andrew G. Waring, Sergt.-drummer, I Company, expiration term of service; Isaac F. Graham, G Company, expiration term of service; Donald A. Manson, I Company, expiration term of service. Expelled—Manuel H. Phillips, E Company, for neglect of duty and non-payment of indebtedness. The Forty-seventh will assemble for drill and instruction on the 10th and 11th inst.

An election will shortly be held in the Thirty-second Regiment, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Major Fred. J. Karcher. Sergt.-Major Robert Spitzer, of the Thirty-second, has been commissioned Second Lieutenant, vice John M. Otto, promoted to First Lieutenant. The fifth annual promenade and ball of the Thirty-second comes off on Easter Monday, April 14. An extraordinary treat is anticipated. The division drills of the Thirty-second will commence on the 5th inst. The right wing will drill on March 19 and April 16, and the left wing on March 21 and April 18. The entire regiment will assemble for drill, in full uniform, March 28 and April 25.

The Ninth Regiment Drum Corps, after its drill on Tuesday last, was surprised by a party of ladies, who took possession of the armory, and made the whole corps prisoners. The invading army was commanded by Misses Lizzie Glass, Mary McDermott, and Etta Cullen.

An exhibition drill of the Webster Light Guard (Twelfth Regiment) will take place at the State Arsenal on the 5th inst. at 8 P. M.

The Twenty-second Regiment Rifle Association will meet on the second Tuesday of this month.

Capt. Joseph Lang, Company G, was, Friday night, elected Major of the Seventy-ninth Regiment. At the last battalion drill of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, at the State Arsenal, Lieut. Geo. McIntosh, on behalf of Company E, presented to Capt. Clark a handsome regulation sword and belt as a token of esteem for him as an officer and gentleman. A few weeks ago Capt. Clark had the honor to receive a commission as Brevet Major, for his gallant and meritorious service during the late rebellion.

The Fifth Regiment will receive the Second Connecticut on its arrival here en route to Washington, and will follow it in a special train.

Efforts are being made to organize an independent military company in Schenectady.

Sergt. T. S. Callahan, of the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, challenges any man in the United States to drill in Upton's zouave and bayonet drill for the sum of $100 or $1,000; challenge to remain open one month.

The question as to the successor of Major-Gen. Runyon as commandant of the New-Jersey State militia has been settled by the nomination by Gov. Parker, and confirmation by the Senate, of Gen. Gershom Mott, who was a commandant of one of the New-Jersey brigades during the war, and served with honor and distinction. He is a resident of Bordentown, and highly esteemed throughout the State.

The next general military display in New-Jersey will be made at Trenton on the 6th inst., when the New-Jersey Volunteers' flags will be placed in the State House. At Taylor Opera-house there will be an oration delivered by Cortlandt Parker, Esq., and at the State House the flags will be received by Gov. Parker, in his official capacity as Governor. The Seventh and Third Regiments of the National Guard will act as escort.

Company A, St. Louis National Guard, a splendidly uniformed and equipped organization, are to visit New-York, by invitation of the Seventh Regiment, passing through Washington, en route. They will be accompanied by the St. Louis Marine Band.

AN OLD SUIT REVIVED.

James Fisk, Jr., vs. the Union Pacific Railroad and the Credit Mobilier of America.

It has probably not been forgotten that in 1868 James Fisk, Jr., brought a suit in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York, against the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Credit Mobilier Company of America, to compel these companies to acknowledge his rights as a stockholder, claiming to hold 20,000 shares of the Credit Mobilier stock. He demanded that there should be an accounting, and that they should transfer to him the dividends accruing from the stock up to the time of the conclusion of the suit. The suit has never been finished, and, after the death of Fisk, his widow, Mrs. Lucy D. Fisk, heir executrix, was substituted as plaintiff instead of Fisk.

It will also be remembered, doubtless, that not long ago a motion was made in a court in Philadelphia to dissolve the Credit Mobilier Company, and to wind up its affairs by a receiver.

The case unexpectedly came up again in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, Judge Blatchford, Mr. David Dudley Field and Mr. Thomas G. Shearman appearing as the counsel of Mrs. Fisk, to make a motion for an injunction to restrain the officers and agents of the Credit Mobilier from the dissolution of that company until Mrs. Fisk's suit has been settled, and her rights determined on.

The application for the injunction was based principally on the affidavit of Mr. Thomas G. Shearman, which was to the effect that the recent revelations through the Congressional investigation committees have shown that the Credit Mobilier has made immense profits, amounting in all to many millions of dollars; and that the Union Pacific Railway Company is still indebted to the Credit Mobilier in many millions, on unsettled claims. The affidavit asserts that the Credit Mobilier officers have already disposed of a large part of its assets, and that they will, unless restrained therefrom, dispose of the remainder, to the great injury of the plaintiff.

Mr. Scribner and ex-Judge Emott, appeared for the Credit Mobilier Company. The former spoke in opposition to the motion for the injunction, saying that in relation to the Hoxie, Oakes Ames, and Davis contracts, which it was claimed had so much enriched the Credit Mobilier, there was no proof to show that it had received any money from the last two contracts. He was in favor of the appointment of a receiver, in whose hands the claims would be safe.

Mr. Field contended that the officers of the Credit Mobilier should be restrained from disposing of any more of its property to prevent its being entirely destroyed. It was now in evidence that the company's property is being made away with, and if what is left of the property is put into the hands of a receiver the plaintiff will be compelled to resort to a number of vexatious lawsuits against different parties to obtain her rights, while if the injunction now sought for be granted one suit would be enough to secure what belongs to her.

After hearing the arguments on both sides, Judge Blatchford made the following temporary order:

It is ordered that until the decision of this motion and the entry of an order thereon, the defendant, the Credit Mobilier of America, its officers, agents, attorneys, and servants are restrained from any proceedings for the dissolution of the said Credit Mobilier of America or for the appointment of a receiver of its effects or for the distribution thereof among its stockholders or any other persons, and from making any distribution or transfer of any of its effects.

The Nilsson Hall Lease—The Case Concluded.

The Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms of the Board of Supervisors met at 11 A. M. yesterday, Mr. Cooper in the chair.

Mr. C. W. Brooke, who appeared on behalf of Gen. Funk, reviewed the evidence given before the committee. He referred to the discrepancies in the testimony of Conover, Aufenger, and Stauff, and concluded by asking the committee whether they would negotiate a lease of a hall for ten years at an aggregate rental of $140,000 with a gentleman of Mr. Fallon's reputation. He characterized the case as one of clear and absolute fraud.

Mr. Brooke also referred to the appearance of Col. Sterry's name as a lessor of a number of buildings to the City, and said he had no doubt the committee would investigate the facts connected with these leases.

Mr. T. E. Stewart, who appeared on behalf of Mr. Conover, claimed that the testimony of Aufenger and Stauff was unreliable and untruthful, and that the papers produced by them in support of their evidence, were of a very doubtful character. He maintained that Mr. Young never promised to lease the hall for $10,000, and that the rent asked was never less than $14,000 per annum. He asserted that Mr. Conover acted on the best information he had, and that there was not the slightest evidence to implicate him. Nothing would ever have been heard of this matter if the Ninety-sixth Regiment had obtained possession of the hall.

Mr. Brooke denied that Mr. Conover had been dragged into the investigation. As to the inception of the investigation, of course if the Ninety-sixth Regiment had obtained the hall, it was highly probable that no investigation would have been commenced. As to the statement that no lower rent than $14,000 per annum had been mentioned, he thought Mr. Conover was mixing this matter up with that of the First, Fifth and Second Regiments' Armories.

Mr. Cooper, the Chairman of the committee, said the committee would take the matter into consideration, and report to the Board of Supervisors as soon as possible.

CLAIM FOR STREET-CLEANING.

Meeting of the Board of Apportionment—Brown's Bill.

The Board of Apportionment and Audit met at noon, yesterday, all the members being present. The principal business before the board was Mr. J. L. Brown's claim for extra street-cleaning, in 1871, amounting to $86,000.

Mr. Van Nort having moved that the case be taken up, asked whether the papers, pay-rolls, books, and other documents demanded by the board had been handed in.

The Controller said that they had not been, so far as he knew.

Mr. West, counsel for Mr. Brown, said they had no papers to hand in, but would produce the men who did the work and those who superintended it.

The Controller asked whether Mr. Brown had any private books or papers bearing on his claim.

Mr. West thought the question was impertinent.

The Controller then addressed Mr. Brown, and said: "I ask you to produce any private books or papers you may have bearing on your claim for extra street-cleaning in 1871."

Mr. West—He has no books.

The Controller said he should take Mr. Brown's silence as a refusal to produce the documents asked for.

Mr. Brown finally produced some papers, and said he had no books. He explained to a member of the board that his claim was for services rendered in cleaning the streets in addition to the services called for by the contract.

He was again asked whether he kept any regular accounts of his payments and of the work done; and, on his saying that he did not, whether he kept any accounts, regular or irregular.

He said he kept no other books than a check-book. The pay-rolls for work done in 1871 had been sold for waste paper. His son and other young men in his office sold them. They were sold because he could not see that they would be of any service to him. He had not now in his possession any original returns of the work done. He knew of his own personal knowledge that the work he claimed payment for had been performed. He did not wish to produce his check-book, because he did not want people to know how much he had made on his contract; thought that was his own business. Finally, he agreed to produce his check-book, to show the expenditures for extra work.

Mr. West said that the work done by Mr. Brown was under contract, and therefore must be paid for.

Mr. Van Nort asked whether if the work was not properly performed the City must still pay for it.

Mr. West said "yes."

The Controller said the City most certainly would not pay for it under such circumstances. He then moved that the Clerk be requested to procure all the returns of the Board of Health and the Street-cleaning Commission for 1871, and that, in the meantime, the board examine the papers now before them. Mr. West was invited to be present during the examination, but was understood to decline. The matter was then dropped.

The bill of John Molloy, $4,444 86, for supplies furnished the Fire Commissioners was audited and allowed.

A communication was received from the *New-York Argus and Home Gazette* withdrawing their claim, and protesting against the board taking any further action in the matter. It was laid over, and the Board adjourned to Tuesday next.

Launch of a New Steam Yacht.

The new steam yacht built for Mr. Henry N. Smith, the banker of this City, was successfully launched yesterday morning from the yard of the builder, Mr. Henry Steers, Greenpoint. A large crowd of persons had assembled in the yard as early as 10½, and several ladies were also present in carriages. The owner and several of his friends gathered on the deck of the yacht, and at 11:20 the stays were struck away. Slowly but steadily the vessel moved toward the water, gathering speed as she neared the river's edge. As she was moving, an old sea captain christened the yacht "America," breaking a bottle of champagne against the mast.

All went well until the last shore was about to be struck away, when by an accident the stick flew from its place, and, striking Nicholas Schauran, of Greenpoint, a carpenter employed in the yard, on the right side of the head, fractured his jaw and cheek-bone, and rendered him for a time insensible. The injured man was promptly removed to his home, where he was properly cared for by a surgeon provided by direction of Mr. Steers.

The America is a hermaphrodite brig-rigged, screw yacht, 200 feet long on deck, 175 feet in length on the water-line, 165 feet long on the keel; 26 feet breadth of beam, and 14 feet depth of hold in the midships. It is 750 tons burden, carpenter's measurement; the frame is constructed of live oak, white oak, locust, and cedar. The deck is of white pine, three inches square, with beams of white and yellow pine, and hatches and ledges of mahogany, and will be most handsomely fitted up. The yacht was built under the supervision of Capt. Van Sice, late of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship line. She will be taken to Pier No. 36 North River, where she will have her engines and boiler put in under the superintendence of Messrs. Fletcher & Harrison. The boiler will be 29 feet long, with three furnaces, and will supply two engines, each of which will have a cylinder, 33 inches in diameter, and capable of being worked at will either at high or low pressure.

The Result of a Wrestling Match.

Yesterday morning Patrolman Gallagher, of the Seventeenth Precinct, was informed that there was a man lying insensible in the back room of Henry Cogan's liquor-store, No. 177 First-avenue, who was supposed to have been fatally beaten during a fracas in the place. The officer proceeded to Cogan's liquor-store, and found there, stretched on some barrels, James Bracken, aged twenty-eight, a native of Ireland, who resided at No. 409 East Seventeenth-street. The man was totally unconscious, and breathing heavily, but no external marks of violence could be discovered. He was removed to the station-house at First-avenue and Fifth-street, and Police Surgeon Maclay was summoned to attend him. The doctor endeavored to restore Bracken to consciousness, but without avail, and an ambulance having arrived, the patient was removed to Bellevue Hospital. It was evident that Bracken had received serious internal injury, which, it was more than probable, would prove fatal. Capt. Walsh, of the Seventeenth Precinct, proceeded to investigate the affair, and learned from Cogan, the proprietor of the liquor-store, and others, that during Friday night, Bracken was in the place, and was "skylarking" with one James Kelly, a friend, who resides at No. 416 East Sixteenth-street. Bracken proposed to wrestle with Kelly for drinks, which proposition was accepted. The men wrestled for a few minutes, and the match was brought to an abrupt conclusion by Kelly throwing his opponent to the floor. He fell very heavily, and appeared stunned. His friends, who did not suppose him to be seriously injured, took him into the back room of the liquor-store, and allowed him to remain there all night without medical attendance. Kelly left the store and went home. On learning the above facts, Capt. Walsh ordered the arrest of Kelly, and at 9 o'clock yesterday morning he was taken into custody, at his residence, by Officer Gallagher. He was locked up at the Police Station to await the result of Bracken's injuries. It does not apper that Kelly had any intention of injuring Bracken, and the witnesses to the affray state that the wrestling was carried on in the most friendly spirit.

Destructive Fire in Chrystie-Street—Loss Over $14,000.

Yesterday morning about 5 o'clock a fire broke out in the umbrella-frame factory of F. Sternheimer, on the fourth floor of the six-story brick building No. 83 Chrystie-street. The fire had been, doubtless, smouldering for a long time before it was discovered, and the flames spread with great rapidity to the third and fifth floors, and but for the prompt arrival of the firemen, and their well-directed efforts, a very disastrous conflagration would have resulted. The losses and insurance of the occupants are as follows:

First floor and basement, occupied by Ingersoll, Watson & Co. as a storage for furniture; damage by water $1,000; fully insured. The second floor is occupied by Gustave Burick, manufacturer of wood fans; damage, $1,500; insured $4,000. The third floor is occupied by A. Halberstadt, wood turner; damage $2,500; insured for $3,000. The fourth floor by F. Sternheimer, manufacturer of umbrella frames; loss on stock, machinery, &c., $6,000; insured for $4,000 in the Westchester County and Phenix Companies. The fifth and sixth floors are occupied by the J. F. Page Sand-paper Manufacturing Company; loss, $1,000; insured. The building is owned by Ingersoll, Watson & Co.; damage, $3,000; insured for $22,000. The fire was caused by spontaneous combustion among some sawdust which had become saturated with oil.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

The Nineteenth Annual Report—Interesting Statistics—Election of Officers.

The officers and managers of the Nursery and Child's Hospital held their nineteenth annual meeting yesterday, at the institution, corner of Fifty-first-street and Lexington-avenue. The proceedings were opened by a prayer offered by Rev. Dr. Potter, who presided at the meeting. A large number of ladies interested in the welfare of the hospital were present.

An address by the First Directress, Mrs. Cornelius Du Bois, was read. It referred to the work performed during the past year, and to the objects of the institution as defined by the charter: "The maintenance and care of children of wet-nurses, the daily charge of infants whose parents labor away from home, and the care of lying-in women and their infants." The address further referred to the high prices demanded outside for the board of wet-nurses' infants, which causes such a demand for places in the institution that no vacancy has existed for an hour, and many names are registered, for admission, in advance.

The report of Wm. L. M. Craven, the Secretary, was next read and adopted. After referring in brief terms to the progress of the institution, it adverted to the embarrassment which was caused at one time by the question as to what should be done with the children of four years of age and upward, but which was decided by the determination arrived at not to retain or receive any children over that age. The report then referred to the successful development of the "Country Branch Hospital," also to the fact that the failure of the State appropriations for charities in the Legislature of last year has somewhat curtailed the resources of the hospital. The report concluded by referring to the success of the last charity ball, and to the increase made to the funds of the hospital by its means.

The following statement, taken from the report of Mrs. Adelaide Reading, the Treasurer, shows the financial condition of the institution:

Cash paid for subsistence, maintenance, &c.	$85,478 09
Invested in New-York City stock	6,240 00
Invested in United States 5-20 bonds	4,720 00
Support of Country Hospital	[illegible] 49
Building cottages at Country Branch	10,[illegible] 56
Total	$101,313 14
Balance on hand	[illegible]
Balance on hand at Country Branch	[illegible] 81
Total	$102,[illegible] 88
Cash received from all sources	$102,[illegible] 88

The full accounts of the charity ball for 1873 have not yet been received, but over $14,000 are already in the hands of the Treasurer, Mr. Henry Clews.

The resident physician's report shows that 279 children were admitted during the past year, 260 were born, and 207 were in the hospital on March 1, 1872. There were 251 adults admitted for confinement, 101 with children and 8 without; there were in the institution March 1, 1872, 140. The present number of inmates in City and country is 505. The report also shows that 32 wet-nurses were provided with situations.

Dr. Holmes, the resident physician of the Country Branch, reports 120 adults and 180 children admitted during the year ending March 1, 1873, and 91 remained at the end of 1872. Eighty-nine adults and 96 children were discharged, 31 children were born, and 24 died.

After the adoption of the above reports the meeting unanimously re-elected the present officers for the ensuing year. Drs. Potter and Osgood then delivered a few remarks upon the great good done by the institution, and exhorted the ladies connected with it to further exertion in the cause. Dr. Osgood, at the conclusion of his remarks, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the managers of the Nursery and Child's Hospital have heard with alarm of the propositions introduced in the Constitutional Commission, now in session in Albany, forbidding all cities, towns, and villages from making any appropriation of money toward the support of incorporated charities.

The meeting then adjourned.

A NEW SWINDLE.

An Ingenious Device for Defrauding Countrymen—A Caution to the Public.

Superintendent Kelso yesterday received a letter from Mr. A. Kerns, of Mattoon, Ill., inclosing a lithographed circular which he had received by mail from this City, and with which, he stated, the whole neighborhood had been flooded within the past week. The circular doubtless emanated from the head-quarters of the "sawdust swindlers," who, finding that they are amenable to the United States laws in opening a correspondence for the purpose of inducing any person to purchase counterfeit money, have adopted this latest device to swindle the unwary. The circular reads as follows:

NEW-YORK, 1873.

DEAR SIR—I bought 1,200 yards of fine black rib silk from a man that stole it in Boston during the Boston fire. I expected to take it West and sell it, but I was taken sick, and have been sick ever since. I got out of money, and my wife took the silk to a pawnbroker, and borrowed $100 on it. I wrote to my brother, in Cuba, to send me $100, which he did, so I could redeem the silk, and start out to sell it; but I am still very weak, and the Doctor says that I will not be able to travel for several months yet, so I thought I would write to you about the silk, and see whether you would sell it. I am afraid to offer the silk in New-York, for fear I would get into trouble. No one would ever know that the silk was stolen if you disposed of it. I will sell it to you for twenty-five cents per yard, and you can pay me for it after you have sold it, or, say in six months, $50 dollars each month, so I can have some money to live on until I get well. If you will take it on these terms, let me know, and I will send it to you by express. Respectfully,

DAVID W. ENGLE.

No. 109 Fourth-avenue.

P. S.—Since I wrote the above my wife has been to the pawnbroker's to get a sample of the silk to send you, and he says that he will charge $10 for the use of the $100 which he loaned me. Now, I have only got $100, which my brother George sent, so I wish you would send me $10, so I will have enough to pay the broker. I would write to my brother for money, but it would take at least six months to hear from him. You can deduct the $10 from the first $50 you send me. If you don't want the silk, of course I will not expect you to send the $10. Let me hear from you as soon as possible, as I wish to get rid of it.

D. W. E.

Inclosed in this circular were a small piece of black silk and what purports to be a pawn-ticket, which is as follows:

T. D. HARRIS,
PAWNBROKER,
70,534. No. 300 Broadway.
Money loaned on all kinds of valuables. Diamonds, watches, jewelry, and silver-ware preferred.
Loaned to D. W. Engle $100, on 1,200 yards silk.
If not redeemed within one year the above-mentioned goods will be forfeited. T. D. HARRIS.

It will be seen that the gist of the whole swindle is in the postscript, and it is not known to what extent this new device has been successful. On receiving the circular, the matter was referred to Capt. Irving, of the Detective force, who sent Detective Dilks to the place indicated, No. 109 Fourth-avenue, and it was ascertained that the basement of the building had been hired some weeks ago by a man who appeared to have no ostensible business, but who called there once every week for his letters, which were left by the postman in a letter-box prepared there for the purpose. The whole thing is a swindle, and it is hoped that this publication will have the effect of saving country people from being victimized by it.

Damaged Grain for Connecticut Tobacco Fields.

From the New-Haven Journal, March 1.

We noticed recently the arrival of a fleet of barges at this port with damaged grain from an elevator recently burned in Brooklyn, and which was sent to Hartford for use on tobacco lands. We learn also that Mr. Davenport, of West Hartford, has distributed among his brother farmers in the Connecticut Valley eighteen cargoes of damaged grain, bringing it by rail from New-Haven. Some of it goes as far north as Brattleboro, Vt. The cargoes averaged 300 tons each. The canal and valley roads are also engaged in transporting the grain to farmers along the line of their roads. It is used as a fertilizer, costs less by the pound than horse manure, which is exported in large quantities from New-York, and is used also for feed for cattle.

Of the Connecticut Valley tobacco crop [illegible] 1872, the largest load probably went from Durham recently, weight 4,287 pounds. The smallest load sent from that place weighed eighty pounds. One day last week forty loads went from Durham, Middlefield and Middletown. One load weighed 3,[illegible] pounds. Most of the [illegible] was bound for Wethersfield. The ruling price was from 20 to 30 cents per pound. The farmers have been hindered in handling tobacco for transportation, owing to the dryness of the season, damp weather being required for that work.

Payments by the Controller.

The Controller's Office presented a busy scene yesterday in the perfecting of the warrants for the salaries for the month of February. Besides the payment of the salaries of a number of the employes of the City and County Governments, Controller Green paid yesterday to the force of the Fire Department (over 800 men) the salaries for the month of February, $71,[illegible]; to small-pipe men and laborers on 36-inch mains, $5,700; and to Department of Public Parks, on account of expenses, $20,000.

Swindling the Simple.

A well-dressed man has been swindling a number of shopkeepers in Philadelphia in a manner that is very provoking to them. He makes a purchase of a dozen spools of cotton, and then discovers, to his apparent surprise, that he has not his pocket-book about him. Representing that the cotton is much needed, he proposes to leave his spectacles as security that he will return and pay for it. In a number of instances this proposition has been acceded to, but the buyer did not return. His spectacles are of the cheapest kind, worth about [illegible] cents a dozen.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 2, 1873.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sun.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.....3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $3; ten copies, one year, $25—and one copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

Single copies of DAILY and WEEKLY mailed one year to subscribers at the lowest rates.

Remittances should be made by drafts on New-York, if possible, otherwise by Express or Money Order, or the money may be registered before mailing. Specimen copies sent gratis.

Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

It will be observed that the long familiar process of reduction of the public debt was resumed, after a brief interval, during the month of February. The slight additions made to our indebtedness in December and January have been more than counterbalanced by the reduction of $5,977,880 effected during the past month. We enter upon January, and upon the second term of President GRANT, with a national debt whose principal and interest-charge amount [to $2,055,089,384. During the four years of the President's past term, therefore, the public debt of the country has been decreased by [illegible], being at the rate of over $7,500,000 per month. It cannot be too clearly understood that, in comparison with other great nations, our public debt now represents a somewhat light burden. For example, the public debt of France exceeds, at this moment, the amount of $4,600,000,000, representing a burden upon the 36,000,000 of her population equivalent to $128 per head. Thus, the public debt of Great Britain is over $3,900,000,000. Divide this among 32,000,000 of people, and the burden will be found to be nearly as great as that borne by France, being about $122 per head of the population. Now, take the public debt of the United States and apportion to each of our 40,000,000 of people a proportionate share, and it will be found that it represents a per capita burden of only $56, being less than half the existing burden of the French and British national debts. Take into account the exceptionally rapid rate of increase of our population, and the vast resources of our country, and it is probably within the mark to assume that the public debt of the United States need not weigh upon its citizens with more than one-fourth of the oppressiveness which a similar burden entails on people in France or England.

The House of Representatives has been rather unnecessarily excited over the proposal to increase, or rather readjust, the compensation of members of Congress, and to bring the salaries of the chief executive officers of the Government up to a standard more in harmony with the needs of the present time. It would certainly have been a little more disinterested had the members of the House refrained from giving their generally increased compensations any retrospective operation, and had they simply contented themselves with providing that "hereafter" $6,500 per annum shall take the place of the present rather unequal allowance for mileage and that made under other heads. But for the diligent and honest discharge of the duties of a member of Congress $6,500 is certainly not too much. Again, no fair-minded person will grudge allowing the President of the United States to receive a salary equal to about one-third of the average annual earnings of the Sheriff of New-York County, nor can it be held extravagant in this City at least, to pay the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States the same salary as we allow to the occupants of the Bench of the Marine Court. A Secretary of the Treasury is surely a more responsible and harder-worked official than a New-York Dock Commissioner. Even if the latter be greatly overpaid, the former is, by comparison, very moderately paid with $10,000 a year. The Senate appears to have thought the House resolution too comprehensive, and it therefore forms another of the many points awaiting the action of a Conference Committee.

When people take to writing state documents they have an apparently irresistible temptation to use big words, conveying a somewhat hazy meaning. For example, the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs might have made a more happy reference to the establishment of the Spanish Republic than that which is contained in the phrase, "on the recent efforts to consolidate the principles of universal liberty in republican form of government." Señor CASTELAR probably understands enough English to be able to fit a statement like this into his own rhetorical kind of style, and it may probably be appreciated by Spanish Republicans half the better on account of the difficulty of saying exactly what it means. Any way, the spirit which dictated the proposed joint resolution is good, and will be thoroughly approved by the greater portion of the American people.

At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Audit a communication was read from the proprietors of papers known as the New-York *Argus* and *Home Gazette* withdrawing their claims against the City for advertising, and protesting against the Board taking further action in the matter. As stated in THE TIMES of yesterday, these papers, of whose existence but few people were ever aware, claim from the City about $190,000 for corporation advertising. As we understand the matter, the legal representatives of the Board of Audit have been contesting in the courts the payment of the larger part, if not the whole of this sum. The attempt to reserve the claim is probably a result of the very objectionable bill introduced to the Legislature by "Mike" NORTON, for the purpose of legalising the advertising jobs of the Ring which have not yet been adjusted. The people have still a good deal to learn about the extent to which they have been swindled under cover of advertising claims. Meanwhile, they had better keep a sharp look-out upon schemers who want to get another million or so out of the Treasury for newspaper claims having no legal authority.

Where True Reform Should Be.

There are two cardinal facts which must be borne in mind in all discussions in reference to city reform: One is, that the great share of intelligence in this City will always be in the party of the minority, and the other, that this minority cannot be got to act, unless with some reasonable prospect of success. Take our uniform experience in the past. The small band of 30,000 Republicans have represented probably four-fifths of the wealth and character of the City population. Along with them, 20,000 of the Democracy, representing its more responsible elements, have occasionally acted; but it has only been a split in the ranks of our opponents which has enabled this small phalanx, along with their more decent Democratic allies, to get possession now and then of the City Government. The vast majority of people in the tenement-houses, besides the scum and rabble of the City, the landless, the ignorant, and the irresponsible, have almost uniformly thrown their votes on the side of the Democracy. Our City Government has been generally a government controlled by the poorest and most ignorant classes. The minority of intelligence and character have had no chance in it, and knowing that they had no chance, they have taken little part in politics. As a general thing, we have been ruled by those who have no interest in cheap government, and who are the tools of desperate politicians. This has been the great evil of the past, and this will continue to be the great evil of the future, under the present charter now being considered, or under any other charter which has been presented this session. Nothing will ever work right in this City while ignorance and poverty have more control in its affairs than intelligence, character, and property.

Our philosophical Reformers are in the habit of describing our City Government as essentially a "business administration," rather than a political one. They say, very justly, that the main things that we have to consider are business matters; interests such as the keeping down of taxation, the cleaning of the streets, the regulation of street traffic, the duties of the police, of the Board of Health, and the Board of Charity. They argue that to manage all these well, a good business organization is necessary. But who ever heard of a business organization where those who had most interest in the welfare of the property had least voice in its management?

What would Mr. VANDERBILT think of entering into a railroad corporation where he controlled twenty millions of the property, and a hundred other stockholders five millions, yet where each stockholder was allowed a single vote? What sort of a management should we have in our great joint stock factories if those who had least interest in their economy and success possessed most control?

Nor would it be a remedy for this evil if the future Mayor of the City had all the powers which the doctrinaires would give him. One would think that we had had no responsible Mayors in the past. But Mayor WOOD was responsible. Mayor HALL was responsible. Either of them could have been indicted or impeached. Either of them could have been exposed to "the finger of public scorn" for *malfeasance* in office. But they cared nothing about an impeachment. They were indifferent to the public opinion of the minority. Their object was to fill their pockets, or to advance their corrupt political schemes by the aid of the great ignorant majority. Why should not a Mayor Wood or a Mayor Hall rise up again in a few years? Is the Mayor likely to be any better than his constituents? Why should not a new Tweed appear who can offer places to a hundred thousand poverty-stricken followers, and control a subservient Board of Aldermen, made up of his own party, by means of immense bribery and corruption?

But we are told by the theorists to trust the general vote. We did trust it fifteen years ago, and it gave us Mayor WOOD. We trusted it more recently, and it gave us Mayor HALL and Mr. TWEED. We trusted it until the leaders robbed us of $30,000,000, made our taxes more than three per cent., and the name of our City "a by-word and a hissing," for bad government through all the world. If we continue to trust the majority as we have done in the past, we shall merely repeat the history of the past twenty years.

Our readers must never forget that the only bits of good government we have had during the past twenty years have been from the action of the "State Commissions," and the reason that these have been so successful has been that they represented the minority. They embodied in their management a certain proportion of the character and the responsible interests of the whole community. Unless the minority in the future of our City Government have a constant and permanent voice, we expect no lasting reform, and this whether we have an absolute Mayor or an absolute Board of Aldermen. The presence of the minority in our City Government is absolutely indispensable, not merely because they represent the character, intelligence, and property of the City, but because a check and watch are needed on the dominant party. Were the minority corrupt as the majority, they would never be likely to unite in the same jobs, and the one would counteract the other.

The first step toward minority representation has been made by providing in the new charter that no elector shall be entitled to vote for more than four of the six Aldermen elected on a general ticket, or for more than two of the three Aldermen elected from each senatorial district. This is an improvement upon the simple majority plan, but falls short of the cumulative method in giving due effect to the rights of the minority. Take an example: Say that the entire vote of a district is 15,000. Of this number, suppose that there are 10,000 of one way of thinking on local politics, and 5,000 of another. Obviously, the true representative system is that which enables the majority to elect two out of the three Aldermen allotted to such a constituency, and gives the minority a reasonable chance of obtaining the one representative to which their number entitles them. Under the system embodied in the charter, however, the minority would have no chance of electing an Alderman, and the majority could, by a little management, be as secure of electing all three Aldermen as if no restriction had been placed upon the use of their votes. For observe, the 10,000 electors have practically 20,000 votes to divide among three candidates, and if the party managers have their forces well in hand, they can so alterpate the three names upon their ballots that each candidate will come out with 6,666 votes or thereabout. Now, though in the same way the minority of 5,000 have practically 10,000 votes to dispose of, yet the one representative whom they are entitled to elect cannot get more than one vote from each of his supporters, and their second vote would simply be thrown away, unless bartered with some third party, which, in the case supposed, does not exist. Under this system, therefore, the candidate of a minority numbering one-third of a constituency might fall 1,670 votes short of the number required to secure an election, and a majority of two-thirds might easily have just as much power as if they were allowed to vote for all three candidates.

But suppose, instead of the plan of restricted voting, each elector should be entitled to cast as many votes as there are officers to be elected, and that he should be allowed to distribute these votes as he pleases. Under this system of cumulative voting, the majority of 10,000 would dispose of 30,000 votes, and the 5,000 electors constituting the minority would have at the service of their candidate 15,000 votes. The minority would be absolutely certain to elect their man, because the majority could only give the two candidates whom alone they could safely nominate 15,000 votes a piece. Of course, in practical politics, such calculations would be a good deal modified by various disturbing influences. They approach near enough to actual circumstances, however, to show that while the system of limiting the number of votes to be cast affords some protection to minorities, it falls a good deal short of absolute justice, and that the system of cumulative voting is the most intelligible and most equitable of the two ways of providing for proportional representation.

Life Insurance Questions.

Two correspondents have written to us with reference to our late discussions of life assurance, the one sustaining our positions from the point of view of "one who pays," and the other criticising them from evidently that of a life assurance agent. Dealing with the latter first, we have only to say that we have no quarrel to make with the class he seems to represent, and which he certainly befriends. We cannot, however, agree with him in the view that the agent, with his large commission, charged of course against the insured, and not against the life assurance company, is a necessary evil—or good, as he might put it. His employment is a makeshift, and is rather a witness to the weakness of the system, as at present practiced, than of its strength. If a mutual life assurance company was a selfish, money-making institution, the existence and importunity of the soliciting agent might be pardoned. But it is not. Such an association is, in theory at least, simply a combination of persons for their common benefit, and it is supposed that their agents, the officers whom they employ, will conduct its business solely for their, the insured's, benefit, and not for their own. Yet our correspondent seems unable to deny the fact as alleged by us that life assurance officers do, in some way or other, get very rich in the course of a few years, and that, too, when their nominal salaries, as compared with their observed expenses, are relatively small. For ourselves, we do not believe that life assurance agents are either a necessary good or a necessary evil. They may be of service to the company in the start, and be then indispensable to it, but once established, the society, like society in general, may well part with them. Moreover, our complaint was and still is that the whole scheme of compelling the insured, whether he wishes it or no, to pay a large yearly commission to an agent is altogether unjust. Not long ago, the leading company in the United States announced its intention to reduce its rate of premiums. Its actuary, an eminent mathematician, outside of the atmosphere and influences which surround those who are brought up in the life assurance interest, declared that the society could safely, by reason of its great strength, large experience, and extensive average, with entire justice to them, offer this advantage to its policy-holders. What was the result? The whole army of agents and office-holders of rival companies was immediately aroused and engaged in a struggle which, unfortunately for the public, proved successful to defeat the reduction. Their tone and manner of conducting the opposition certainly impressed us as those of men who looked on life assurance as a money-making business for the people "inside," and not an institution for the common good. No one can deny that if this company had dismissed its agents and retained its business, it could easily have made the reduction in premiums, and it very likely was the fear that that might be the ultimate consequence of its action, together with the terror inspired in rival companies whose business, conducted at higher rates, was in peril, that stirred up the opposition of the "life assurance interest"—that is, of the agents and officers of life companies.

We are aware that a mutual life assurance company is not a charitable institution—as, by the way, many an agent like our correspondent, who talks about his class conferring "a benefit on society," indirectly claims—but neither is it an institution for the support of agents and officers. It stands on a base with say trust companies and savings banks, and is removed in theory from the ordinary selfish and business undertaking, wherein a few principals engage for individual profit at the expense of others, and in return for services rendered. We fail to agree with our correspondent in thinking that, any more than one's tailor or shoemaker, he "confers a benefit on society" when he solicits and obtains a life policy. The commission which the company compels the assured to pay him is an ample reward for his trouble, and about it, and not any "benefit to society," is he thinking while he pursues his importunity. Perhaps the agent may be an honest and industrious person, but he cannot exact our sympathy or inspire our admiration as a missionary working in his neighbors' behalf.

The point made by our other correspondent, in favor of holding life assurance officers to a strict accountability, is a good one. One does not need to be very much of a cynic to say that people are apt to use more liberality with other people's money than with their own. Apropos of which one has only to walk down town, in the neighborhood of Wall-street, where on the one hand he may see great private banking-houses conducting their business in plain and substantial buildings, and on the other, large assurance companies reveling in magnificent structures, furnished by MARCOTTE. What the policy-holders in these mutual companies have a right to demand is a free, clear, and exhaustive yearly balance-sheet. What are the salaries of their officers? Do they, in addition to salary, receive commissions? If so, what is their total income from their companies? What do the agents each receive? To questions like these the policy-holders, who pay the money that supports the institution, should certainly have definite answers. At present they do not get them.

The Dangers of the Street.

Good Dr. WATTS has recorded, in what he regarded as legitimate rhymes, the painful fact that whenever he took his walks abroad, he was shocked by the frequent sight of hopeless poverty. The New-York Coroner, though he rarely condescends to walk, is greeted at almost daily intervals with the more harrowing sight of corpses. In addition to the large number of subjects for a Coroner's inquest which are furnished by our numerous and industrious murderers, the Coroner is perpetually called to sit upon the corpses of those unfortunates who have been killed by street accidents. The official records of the year show that no less than 256 persons were killed by accidents in the public streets during the year 1872. Few have any accurate idea of the liberality with which the opportunities for accidental death are distributed throughout the City, and the earnest disciple of MALTHUS cannot fail to appreciate the potency of these means for arresting the superfluous growth of our population.

Among the causes of death in the streets, the horse-railways are the most prolific. Fifty-seven persons were killed by their means in 1872. In nearly all instances, these were individuals for whose convenience the drivers did not think it worth while to stop the cars, or who, by reason of their presumed uselessness to the community, were permitted to ride upon the front platforms. Had these persons merely declined to patronize the horse-cars, they might still be living. The steam-railways on Fourth-avenue also did their share in the work, by killing thirty persons. It is well-known that the railway managers are much annoyed at the frequency with which their tracks are littered with mangled citizens, but they hold that when a person, living, say in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, near Third-avenue, desires to cross to Fifth-avenue, and prefers to cross the Fourth-avenue track, instead of going down to Forty-second-street, and thus avoiding the path of the locomotive, he has no one but himself to blame, if an engineer declines to take the trouble to stop his train in time to avoid killing the rash adventurer. Carriages and wagons, driven at a fast rate, were responsible for the death of forty-one persons during the last year; but here again it is plainly evident that if the slaughtered citizens had kept on the sidewalk and not attempted to cross the roadway, they would have escaped injury. The New-Yorker who successfully avoids collision with car-wheels and carriages, falls down areas and into open excavations to a considerable extent—last year fifteen persons having thus compassed their deaths. Peevish fault-finders have pretended that had those areas and excavations been properly protected, no lives would have been lost by their means; but, on the other hand, it is urged that no man who stays at home is in the least danger of breaking his neck by falling into other people's pit-falls. The smooth coal-vault covers, such as those which decorate the sidewalk in front of the Park Hotel, and the other incidental hazards of bad pavements, induced forty-three persons to fall and fatally injure themselves in 1872. It is really unaccountable why people will go out and break their bones on slippery pavements, when they would be absolutely safe from such accidents by simply staying indoors. Of the twenty-seven men who killed themselves by falling off wagons, we have no further information, and are hence not in a position to judge whether they fell inadvertently, or with malicious intent to give trouble to the ambulance corps. Twenty-five people were killed in and about new buildings, chiefly by having stones and timbers dropped on them from above. No one supposes they were dropped purposely, and hence the failure of the victims to get out of the way was the sole cause of their misfortune. The much-abused horse, with remarkable self-restraint, kicked but eight persons to death, whereas in numerous instances, he would have been justified in making much wider slaughter among his tormentors. Finally, not to give more than a passing notice to the six men who fell off ladders and scaffolds, there remain of the 256 victims of street-accidents, the four persons who were blown into eternity by men engaged in blasting rocks; and of these it is quite clear that their death was due to their neglect to build bomb-proof houses and to keep under their protection day and night.

This interesting record shows very conclusively that, if a citizen does not use the horse-cars; if he avoids crossing the Fourth-avenue track or any street roadway; if he never walks on the flag-stones, or ventures within the neighborhood of new buildings, and if he keeps out of the reach of kicking horses and blasted rocks, by shutting himself up in his basement, he may entertain a reasonable hope of living to an advanced age without incurring much danger, except from disease, or from irritated murderers. If, on the contrary, he ventures into the streets, he does so at the peril of his life, unless, indeed, it should so happen that proper ordinances for the protection of people in the horse-cars and in the streets should be passed and enforced. To look for such measures as these would be, however, in the highest degree visionary, and the only safe course for the man who has not made his will and is not anxious for death, is to resolve never to venture beyond his door-step.

Railroad Legislation in New-Jersey.

The railroad managers, if we may judge from the reports of our correspondent, have virtually taken possession of the New-Jersey Legislature, and are clamoring for the passage of new bills, and amendments to old ones, with such vigor that business which has a greater interest for the tax-payers of the State stands a good chance of being neglected. In one day six railroad bills were introduced, the first being a supplement to the charter of the Morris and Essex Company, authorizing the construction of a road from the Boonton branch to Paterson, and of other branches; the second incorporates the Somerset and Atlantic Road, starting from a point at or near Sandy Hook, and running to some point in Somerset County, and from some other point in Monmouth County; the third incorporates the Burlington and Atlantic Road, from Tuckerton to some point on the Camden and Atlantic Road; the fourth incorporates the New-York and Pennsylvania Company, with a capital of $2,000,000, and permits the building of a road from the Delaware River, near Raven Rock, Hunterdon County, to New-Brunswick; the fifth incorporates the Philadelphia Road, with a capital of $10,000,000, to run from Camden to the Hudson River, and the sixth incorporates the Delaware and Atlantic Company, with a capital of $1,500,000, and gives power to construct a road from some point on the Delaware River, at or near Frenchtown, Hunterdon County, to some point near Sandy Hook, in Monmouth County. Now, we must be greatly mistaken in our opinion of the popular feeling in New-Jersey if it is not strongly opposed, on principle, to these several schemes, although some of them may be admitted to be worthy of favorable consideration. The people have been so accustomed to look with suspicion upon all legislation for railroads that they can have no confidence in any measure that does not bear unmistakable evidence of good faith. It would be exceedingly difficult to frame a "special" railroad bill that would completely disarm suspicion.

The bill which recently passed the lower House, and which provides for a road from New-York to Philadelphia, is the nearest approach to a "people's measure" that we have yet seen; but, popular as it appears to be, little or no difficulty was experienced in gaining currency for a rumor that the incorporators are merely figure-heads for certain rapacious speculators in the background. Meetings have been held in various parts of the State, favoring its passage through the Senate. But, considering the ease with which such expressions of public sentiment are procured, the significance of those in question may easily be overrated.

What the people really want, and what they will not be content without, is a general law that will permit any number of capitalists resident in the State to form companies and build railroads with as much freedom as is allowed in every other enterprise. A measure of this nature was introduced in the Senate a few days ago. It provides that companies may be formed, of not less than fifteen persons, with power to construct and operate railroads throughout the State; that each company shall be at liberty to make articles of association, in which shall be stated its name; the number of years it is to continue; the places from and to which its road is to be constructed; the length of the same; the name of each county through which it is to pass; the amount of capital stock, not less than $20,000 for every mile; the number of shares; the names and residences of the President, and not less than six of the directors, and the names and residences of the subscribers; that the articles shall be acknowledged in legal form, and, having been filed in the office of the Secretary of State, shall form a charter for the company; that the Secretary of State, before recording such articles, shall require affidavits to be furnished him from a majority of the directors setting forth that there has been paid to them in cash, $10,000 for every mile of the road; that after the stock has all been subscribed, and fifty per centum paid in, the company shall have all the powers of a corporation created by special act; that the lands shall be purchased from the owners by the company direct, but in the event of a disagreement, the price shall be determined by Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court; that whenever a railroad crosses a public highway, it shall be above or below grade; that the construction of all roads shall be commenced within six months from the date of the recording of the articles; that when a road is not to exceed fifty miles, one track must be finished within two years; that the capital stock may be increased to the extent of $70,000 per mile, by a vote of the stockholders; that each company shall pay city and town taxes on all its property except one hundred feet in width of the road-bed; that a State tax of one-half per cent. shall be paid on the capital stock, and that the toll shall not exceed two and a half cents per mile for passengers, three cents per ton for first-class freight, and two cents for all other kinds.

Some of the correspondents assert that this measure has been introduced in the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in order to "kill off" the "people's bill" before referred to. It is rather a crude production, it is true, and will admit of much alteration and amendment; but for the present we see no reason to doubt the honesty of its author. A similar measure has been prepared by a member of the House, and out of the two it is possible that one good one can be made. However, if there is any intention to "fight one against the other," the object can be very plainly seen, and the members of both Houses will be held accountable by their constituents.

Jobs in France.

"Believe me," said ST. FRANCIS DE SALES, "I speak from experience, and the more you say the less people will remember." It must be on this principle that certain apologists for jobs have lately been talking in the French Chamber of Deputies. Unhappily, there *are* jobs to be got through the French Legislature, even under a Republic. Prince BISMARCK'S speculative friends at Berlin have their prototypes at Paris. What seems most odd, however, in the latter city, is that men, supposed to be chosen as law-makers for their superior merit, should be so astoundingly ignorant as late debates show many of them to be. The particular storm of thought-concealing words to which we just now refer related to the carriage of the French mails between Calais and Dover. It may be as well to show that they do not, of necessity, order these things better in France.

Some months ago the French Government ceded the contract for carrying their mails—that is, those going from France—to a certain company headed by two gentlemen, MM. MAGNIER and DUMONT. The qualifications of MM. MAGNIER and DUMONT appear to have been, first, that they had no experience whatever of the business they undertook; second, that they had no facilities whatever to perform it, and third, that they were respectively the editor and manager of the *Evenement* newspaper. This being so, the whole thing naturally worked splendidly—only it was on the *lucus a non lucendo* principle. In other words, the mails either did not go at all, or were so slow and unreliable that the public began to refuse to trust them, and to depend either on the telegraph or the express. Finally, an inquisitive gentleman began to ask questions in the Chamber. At first he was suppressed in the usual order, but he refused to remain so, and returned again and again to the charge. Thus, at last, it has come out that the enterprising company led by MM. MAGNIER and DUMONT, started in trade not only without any packet-boats, even to the extent of a steam-launch, wherewith to cross the channel, but without any other means, down to the smallest detail, of carrying out their contract. After a time, indeed, they bought some old, cast-off tubs owned by an English company, and which took exactly thrice the time to cross the Channel that ordinary passenger boats do. Having so far perfected their means of transportation, these enterprising worthies actually got a bill into the Chamber—and came, too, within an ace of passing it—to compel all people traveling from France to go by these crazy, rotten hulks of theirs, or, put in another shape, to spend six hours in crossing the Channel instead of two. This precious bill also contemplated obliging all through passengers to London to go by a particular railroad, the proprietors of which were, of course, to make it worth while for MM. MAGNIER and DUMONT to grind their ax for them. The cream of the joke is, that it came out in debate that many of the deputies seriously believed that the Chamber could really so oblige people to go by an arbitrarily designated line after they should have arrived in England. Happily, this amazing exhibition of ignorance forced a discussion which resulted in this particular "rake" of the contractors being frustrated. When, however, the attempt was made to look into their contract, and ferret out the terms on which a "divide" had been agreed on with the Government officials, determined and energetic struggles were made by their partisans to cover these patriotic conspirators from impending detection. Thus it was that the principle of ST. FRANCIS was adopted, with the hope that if the apologists could only be allowed to babble long enough, nobody would ever remember a bit about the real purpose or intent of the debate.

For all this, enough has come out for us at a distance to discern that the magnates of the Republic have not been above having anchors to windward with the Press and, moreover, that officials under M. THIERS are not of very different clay from those who served under NAPOLEON III. We are likewise put in a position to [illegible] competitive examinations, by way of preliminary to admission to the legislative body, might be a good thing for them to think about in Paris. Some of the honorable gentlemen from the rural districts display, in this debate, a degree of mental darkness hardly less Cimmerian than the Kentish rustics of the time of Waterloo, who believed that the dreaded "Boney" subsisted on stews, of which the chief components were English babies.

SUMMARY OF AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic and Musical.

Mr. Sothern's admirable playing in "David Garrick" commands increased attention, and it is unlikely the bill will be changed at Wallack's for some time to come. *David Garrick* is, to our minds, by all odds this capital comedian's best part. The finish of the acting in the piece is in general worthy of all praise, and we are glad that theatre-goers should continue to have the chance to study and enjoy it. Mr. Gilbert's [illegible] is very well done in its way, [illegible] The very subordinate parts are [illegible] the case with any piece, the performance would be acted on mimicry, and the finest points of character would escape after all, and be conveyed by Mr. Sothern with exquisite skill, and convey a lesson wasted for other persons than those about us not. The *Ada* of Miss Rogers has also become a fine study, and bespeaks liking and respect because of the lady's obvious sympathy with the romantic attachment it is her province to depict. All the world admires a feeling of this kind—possibly because of its rarity; and none regard such a feeling with higher esteem than those who are incapable of it themselves. It is worthy of note that the two pieces which just now attract the lion's share of attention in New-York both have for their central motive a passion, no less profound and steadfast for being girlish, founded in imagination and fancy rather than judgment, and, for a long time, to all appearance, absolutely hopeless. *Alice* and *Ada Ingot* share these heart-phases in common, and the charm of both creations springs from their tender and generous abandonment to that passion of which the poet says, and Emerson approves the saying, "All other pleasures are not worth its pains." In truth, both these fresh young children of nature carry a heavy load of pain as the price of the sweet madness they cherish—albeit one comes to the goal of happiness over roses and velvet, the other, like poor drowned *Ophelia*, to death in the bitter waters; but, for all that, their teaching is the same. And it is because they show, in the light of trusting youth and spotless purity, the noblest emotion of which humanity is capable, because they testify to the beauty and power of fidelity to an exalting sentiment, that they stir the heart to its utmost depths, and make even callous men and women of the world applaud them through their tears. There may be little else in common in the two pictures, but they are at least alike in that. To-morrow, Mr. Florence is to appear [illegible] "No Thoroughfare," resuming a favorite part with him in *Obenreizer*. No other changes of bill call for notice at the remaining theatres.

ITALIAN OPERA.

The Italian Opera Company, conducted by Mr. MAX MARETZEK, opened a Spring season on Friday with Donizetti's "Favorita." It is not too much to say that the performance was one of unexpected excellence. The people who have contracted the habit—not without provocation—of going away from the Academy after an opera in a state of discontent, were on this occasion really pleased. Of course, the *Leonora* of Mme. Lucca is recognized as one of the finest lyric creations of the time, and, barring any accidental physical disability, the merits of the chief feature of Donizetti's work was thus assured. But Signori Vizzani, Sparapani, and Jamet were all above the average in excellence, and that in a measure looked for by few, and there was thus a completeness in the opera, at least so far as the principals went, as unusual as it was delightful. Yesterday afternoon "Don Giovanni" was sung, and Miss Kellogg made her re-entrance, Mme. Lucca and Mlle. Levielli also appearing in the cast. The American prima donna was cordially welcomed, and so was Signor Ronconi, who likewise made his first bow for the season. Signori Morianni, Ceslon, Jamet, and Vizzani assumed the other chief male rôles, and the opera was sung to the satisfaction of a very fine house. To-morrow "Faust" is to be heard, and on Wednesday "Mignon."

Home Gossip.

Miss Neilson acts this week in St. Louis. ....Mme. Anna Bishop sang on Friday week in Philadelphia, and her admirable performances delighted a large audience. She was assisted by Mr. Louis G. Gottschalk, whose debut in Philadelphia was very successful, and most of whose numbers were encored; and by Mr. Frank Gilder, pianist.... Miss Lizzie Gale is the leading lady of the Columbus (Ohio) Opera-house, and a great favorite.... Joseph Barrett, a brother of Lawrence Barrett, died in St. Louis on Feb. 21.... As we chronicle mentions that, by the recent burning of the old Concert Hall in New-Bedford, last week, Mr. John Fletcher, a retired actor, who occupied a room in the building, was deprived of his accustomed haunts. Mr. Fletcher, the paper adds, was born in the Tower of London, and commenced his career on the stage in this country with Thomas Barry, in 1831. He starred for seven years through all the theatres that were then built in the United States, the Canadas, and the West Indies, and finally became manager of the Old Chatham Theatre, of New-York, in its palmiest days. He has written a history of his adventures, with many amusing anecdotes and hair-breadth escapes from shipwreck, cholera, yellow fever, and West India earthquakes. He added thereto his observations on mankind in general, from many years' experience as a lecturer upon phrenology. He had bills of every theatre he had played in, and these were completely destroyed. He himself barely escaped with his life from the building when it took fire, and had only time to snatch his clothing and dress himself in the street. He lost everything he had, his furniture, watch, library of valuable books, and all his money, which was in his desk. More valuable than all, as it cannot be replaced, was a journal of his eventful life as an actor of over fifty years' experience, which he had been many years compiling, and had just made arrangements to publish.... Mrs. D. P. Bowers was last week at the New-Orleans Academy of Music, and the Alcazar Opera Bouffe Troupe at the New-Orleans Varieties.... Miss Charlotte Thompson was last week at Wood's Theatre, in Cincinnati.... Mr. Jamieson was last week at Ford's Opera-house, in Washington, and Miss Cushman will act there this week.... Mr. J. T. Raymond reappeared at the Boston Globe on Monday, in "Only a Jew."....Miss Maggie Mitchell was at Ford's Grand Opera-house, in Baltimore.... Miss Lizzie Weston and her troupe were at the Cincinnati Varieties.... The English Opera Troupe was last week in Utica.... A Rubinstein concert occurred Monday in Peoria.... Thursday, Mr. Edwin Adams was in Reading, Penn.... Mr. Lawrence Barrett was last week in Charleston.... Mr. Dominick Murray and the "Fifth-avenue Theatre Company" were in St. Louis.... Mr. Edwin Booth was last week at McVicker's Theatre in Chicago.... Thomas' concerts took place in Chicago last week.... Miss Coombs was in Cleveland.... Miss Agnes Ethel was at the Walnut-street Theatre, in Philadelphia.

Foreign Gossip.

Mme. Arabella Goddard has given her farewell concert in London, previous to departing for Australia.... The London papers announce the death of Mrs. Charles Selby, sister of Miss Maria B. Jones, the leading soprano of Drury-lane Theatre. Miss Jones played in [illegible] Lady of the Lake in the last production, at

Drury-lane, and was to have played the principal part in the "[illegible] of the Ganges," about to be produced at that theatre....M. [illegible] new comedy at the Gymnase is the [illegible] of "Agnes," and is called "Andrea." ....M. Verner, late manager of the Paris [illegible], has failed for 450,000 francs. *Galignani* adds to this news the following: "Some hopes had been entertained that the Italiens might be again opened to the fashionable world during the present season, but the negotiations entered into by M. Lefort to obtain the Salle Ventadour have not succeeded. The whole of this affair has turned out unfortunately for the director, for the subscribers, who have lost the money which they paid for their boxes and stalls, and for the unfortunate chorus-singers, who are thrown out of employment at a most difficult moment of the year. We understand, however, that by the care of the Government these last have received eighty per cent. of the money due to them."....Herr Bandmann and his wife were acting in "Hamlet" at the Princess' Theatre, in London....Mme Trebelli-Bettini has been entirely unsuccessful at the Pagliano Theatre, Florence. She sang in the rôle of *Leonora*, in "Favorita," and the opera was brought to a close amid the noisiest demonstrations of disapproval. In the eyes of the *dilettanti* of London, Mme. Trebelli holds the highest rank....*Galignani* supplies the intelligence appended: Signor Belletti-Bon, Manager of the Comedia Theatre, at Milan, applied to M. Dumas for permission to play his "Femme de Claude" in Italy, and that gentleman wrote a letter giving his consent on certain conditions, his letter running thus:

"[illegible] has never given me a sou; that is one of the reasons why I would not allow the 'Femme de Claude' to be printed. I will, however, place the manuscript at your disposal for 3,000 francs. That is the sum which Austria pays me, although she has no longer Lombardy and Venetia. Adieu, &c.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS."

This letter is assuredly not very gracious in its tone; but when he said "has never given us a sou," he spoke not only for himself, but for his dramatic colleagues. The letter caused a most hostile manifestation at the Teatro del Corso, at Bologna, a few nights back. The bills announced the "Signora delle Camelie," or, as it is better known, the "Dame aux Camélias." The audience protested against the insolent letter of M. Dumas by a tempest of hisses and cries as soon as the curtain rose, and to such an extent that the manager had to come forward and announce that the piece would be withdrawn and the "Vérita" of Torelli substituted, a statement which was received with vociferous applause. Furthermore, the Italians talk of revenging themselves still further by no more performing, in any city, the "Dame aux Camélias," "Princesse Georges," "Demi-Monde," &c. What will M. Dumas care for that, since he has never received any money for them from the Italian managers?....The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: It is doubtful whether Offenbach has added much to his reputation as a composer by the production of "Les Braconniers," a piece which is now being played at the Théâtre des Variétés. The music is gay, sparkling, and full of effects, but it is the music which we have already had a dozen times over in "La Grande Duchesse," "La Belle Hélène," and his other burlesques. Nor can it be said that he has been well seconded by MM. Chirot and Duru, to whose words the music has been set. The plot is badly put together, for, though several of the situations are amusing enough, there is a want of homogeneousness, which detracts very materially from the interest of the piece. Most of the action centres upon and around *Rastamagnac*, the chief of the "poachers" who have scattered terror among the preserves of the *Comte de Campistrous*, governor of Bigorre. *Rastamagnac* is in reality a young lady, *Mlle. de Bragues*, whose father has been unjustly deprived of the property upon which his cousin, the *Governor of Bigorre*, is residing. The daughter, with the aid of her foster sister, *Ginetta*, succeeds in escaping from the toils of the garde-champêtre, and the various expedients and disguises which this pair adopt to elude the vigilance produce some very amusing effects, and enable M. Offenbach to give currency to several of his favorite melodies. It need scarcely be said that everything terminates happily. The son of the *Comte de Campistrous* has made the acquaintance of *Mlle. de Bragues* while she was hiding, and when her father wins the lawsuit which he had instituted and dispossesses the temporary holder, she marries the son, and they live happily ever afterward. The lovers of realism may, perhaps, regret that the opportunity was not taken to introduce a scene with the poachers busy at their work, followed by a hand-to-hand combat between them and the gendarmes, victory, of course, resting with defenders of law and order....The St. Petersburgh correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes as follows respecting the Italian Opera in that city: "The present musical season has been the most brilliant on record, owing to the extraordinary success achieved by Mme. Adelina Patti. Christine Nilsson has not been without admirers, but there can be no question that Mme. Patti has carried off by far the highest honors of the campaign. The greatest triumph of this most gifted artist has been her performance of *Ninetta* in "La Gazza Ladra." It is difficult to imagine the enthusiasm evoked by this wonderful display of vocal and histrionic excellence. I assure you that I do not exaggerate in the slightest degree when I state that, on the night when I was present, Mme. Patti was summoned before the curtain during and after the performance upward of fifty times, to acknowledge the enthusiastic congratulations of an audience that packed the theatre to overflowing. The Press here is unanimous in its praise of this most remarkable performance; and M. de Lenz, the able critic of the *Journal de St. Pétersbourg*, wrote a long article speaking in the most glowing terms of the immense success achieved by the inspired artist. So little inclined are the people in the Russian capital to part with their adopted favorite, that a large sum has been agreed to be paid by the Government to M. Strakosch in compensation for deferring Mme. Patti's American engagement."

A HUGO REVIVAL.

Writing from Paris on Feb. 10, the correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* thus recounts the incidents of the revival of "Marion Delorme:" "After several postponements, the *reprise* of Victor Hugo's 'Marion Delorme' has at last lent fresh lustre to the brilliant annals of the Théâtre Français. Not only have fabulous prices been offered, asked, and given for seats for the *première* of 'Marion Delorme,' but stories are afloat of boxes having been let for a considerable term, merely or chiefly in order to secure an incontestable right of 'assisting' at this great theatrical solemnity. The strange, eventful history of the tragedy has contributed to enhance the interest of the present revival. No idea of the brilliant assemblage which was gathered to-night within the walls of the finest dramatic theatre in the world, could be given without naming almost all the celebrities who are at this moment in Paris. During the four long *entr'actes* a constant procession of celebrities in every department of art promenaded the sumptuous *foyer* and the long gallery, which, with its busts of celebrated dramatists, is familiar to all the civilized classes in Europe. Among those present were M. Schneider, the late Imperial President of the Senate; Mme. Ratazzi, Prince Sagan, M. Jules Simon, M. Louis Blanc, M. Villemessant, M. François Hugo, and innumerable Deputies. Victor Hugo himself is still in Guernsey. Every part of the house was crammed, and even the approaches to the theatre were crowded by people who were unable to get tickets. When the curtain rose on the first act, the admirably painted scene of *Marion's* bedchamber at Blois gave earnest of the splendid artistic triumphs which throughout the evening delighted the eyes of all spectators; and the costumes were as sumptuous as the scene. M. Delaunay, who impersonated the gallant *Marquis de Saverny*, dressed in white satin doublet, purple velvet hose, and crimson mantle, looked the bright young dashing cavalier to the life. Nothing could be more elegant than his demeanor when dismissed by the courtesan, who is impatiently waiting for her plebeian lover. The difficult part of *Didier* is undertaken by M. Mounet-Sully, a young tragedian, who, since he first appeared at the Français, has sustained a series of important characters with such success as to have brought about a revived taste for the classic drama. He has every physical qualification for a great actor—a handsome face; large, full, expressive eyes; a lithe, graceful figure; intense earnestness, and a rich, musical voice of remarkable pliability and compass. His first speech to *Marion*, a tremulous declaration of passionate love, was spoken with such exquisite cadence as to excite perpetual murmurs of applause. His voice lent itself with equal felicity to the scorn expressed by the embittered misanthropist for the outer world. Mlle. Favart is not specially adapted to exhibit the charm of *Marion Delorme* in this opening scene, but she made full amends by her splendid acting in the later acts. The second scene, representing the public square at Blois, with the castle in the background, was another masterpiece of decorative art; and the groups of nobles gathered about the tavern door, dressed in sumptuous costumes and admirably got up, looked every man of them like real gentlemen. They all, moreover, spoke the lines with admirable point. As they sat and caroused, or walked and disputed, they made up a series of groups which Meissonnier might put upon his smallest canvas without a hair's breadth of added refinement. M. Got gave marked significance to the part of the King's buffoon, *L'Angely*, who lends his sword for the duel between *Saverny* and *Didier*, whose arrest brings the act to a striking conclusion. The third act takes place in a park scene, which, as a specimen of stage painting, is quite equal to either of its predecessors. As the curtain rose, the audience burst into a shout of involuntary applause—an unusual tribute in a French theatre. Here several characters make their appearances for the first time—among others *Laffemas* the *lieutenant-criminel*, or gentleman-executioner of the Cardinal de Richelieu, exceedingly well played by M. Febvre, whose careful make-up and quiet, stern manner are equally suited to a very uncongenial part. The party of strolling players, among whom *Marion* and *Didier* have concealed themselves, were clad in singularly picturesque costumes. MM. Thiron and Coquelin the younger were especially diverting. Several of the strolling actors have long speeches to deliver, but they one and all acquitted themselves of their tasks with rare elocutionary skill. In this act Mlle. Favart began to show of what metal she is made. When *Marion*, in her new capacity of actress, is called upon to give a proof of her talent, she repeats the celebrated speech of *Chimène*, and here Mlle. Favart proved herself a true artist in abandoning the chance of a vulgar *coup de théâtre*, that she might convey the woman's tremulous anxiety for her lover's safety. The fourth act, which takes place in the superb *salle des gardes* of the Château de Chambord, brings on the scene Louis XIII., in the person of M. Bressant. The high-bred, nonchalant manner of this accomplished actor is happily fitted to the character of the trifling monarch, whose vacillation and perfidy, whose jealousy, fear, and cruelty, were brought out with unexaggerated but elaborate ease. The dignified appeals of the venerable *Marquis de Nangis*, for the life of his nephew, were declaimed with such noble force by M. Maubant, as to bring down a tempest of applause; while the heart-broken, hysterical supplications of Mlle. Favart moved the audience to tears. In the last act, played in the courtyard of the prison of Beaugency, whose gloomy towers frown across the scene, the three principal actors, Mlle. Favart, M. Delaunay, and M. Mounet-Sully, all did their best. The latter, it is true, somewhat overdid the violent tirades, but his glorious voice gave superb effect to the grand lines on the immortality of the soul. The force of expressive elocution could no further go. Nor could the high-bred self-possession of a nobleman in presence of death be more gracefully depicted than by M. Delaunay, who in appearance and manner looked the youth of gentle blood to the life. But Mlle. Favart made the greatest effect. There was a touch of genius in her vivid thrill of horror as, when she first comes on fresh from the embrace of a man she loathes, and from whom she has bought her lover's life, she covers her face with her hands, and hisses out the words, 'Sa lèvre est un fer rouge m'a toute marquée.' As Kemble said of Kean, 'she was terribly in earnest' in her supplications to *Didier* to escape with her, and on his refusal, there was something fearful in the wildness of her despair. The extraordinarily original climax of the play, familiar to all readers of French literature—the lately crowded stage left all at once empty, save for the woman who has swooned upon the ground—the absolute silence until the cannon thunders out the accomplishment of the execution, when the great gates are thrown open, the Cardinal's red palanquin, closely curtained, is carried out, and *Marion*, restored to sudden consciousness, shrieks to the people who rush in: 'Regardez tous! voilà l'homme rouge qui passe'—was the signal for a demonstration to which French theatres are habitually strange. It was, indeed, from first to last, a most remarkable performance—the finest and most complete in the characters and details that I have ever witnessed, even at the Français."

FINE ARTS.

The Van Elten Collection—New Pictures—Notes.

A collection of paintings by Mr. Kruseman Van Elten, in oil and water colors, has been on exhibition at the Somerville Gallery during the week. Mr. Van Elten, who is a member of several of the foreign academies, is, we understand, about to return to Europe, and has therefore decided to dispose of his entire collection by auction. There are 163 works in all, of which sixteen are in water colors. Two or three of the larger pictures, as "The Grove in the Heath, Holland," and "Midday in the Heath Fields," have, we believe, been exhibited at the Academy of Design and received favorable notice. The first named is perhaps the best picture in the collection, showing more strength of foreground, a purer color, and better atmospheric effects than any of the others, and next to this we should place "Midday in the Heath Fields." "A Cloudy Day, Lake Henderson," is also good, though not in Mr. Van Elten's usual style. "Esopus Creek, with Cattle," is a fairly-worked out composition, showing careful study and good color. The remainder of the collection comprises a variety of subjects and effects, among the most notable of which are "The Hudson River at West Point," "View of Gloucester Bay," "The Rapids, White Mountains," "Farm Yard, Holland," "Lake Henderson, Autumn"—a strong picture; "Misty Morning on the Coast of Massachusetts," "Sunset, Lake Champlain," "Indian Harbor," "The Coming Storm," and "Lake Mohawk." The collection proves Mr. Van Elten to have been a diligent student and a conscientious workman. He has sought variety in his subjects and effects, and has reproduced what he saw faithfully and conscientiously, sparing, we are quite sure, neither his time nor his labor. The collection, most certainly, is one that Mr. Van Elten may be proud of, and out of it may be picked at least fifty pictures that any buyer might be glad to own. In water-colors Mr. Van Elten is scarcely so much at home as in oils. There are one or two specimens in this medium, however, that are very pleasing, and show considerable power. If Mr. Van Elten's genius never carries him above a certain level, he rarely sinks below it, and thus those who fear, as a general thing, to trust their own judgment in the purchase of works of art may feel assured, in selecting from this collection, that they will certainly get conscientious studies of nature by one capable of appreciating her beauties, and possessed of the requisite technical skill to reproduce them in a pleasing and artistic manner.

The entire collection will be sold on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday next.

MR. WM. HART'S SKETCHES.

We have unintentionally omitted to notice heretofore the series of sketches made by Mr. William Hart during his usual autumnal visit to the country. They are about thirty in number, and comprise a great variety of scenes and effects. Two particularly strike us as being most careful studies of the grander forest growths, so rapidly disappearing around us. Mr. Hart has evidently devoted both time and labor to the work he had set himself, and he may well feel satisfied with the result. Both his sketches and studies are a decided advance on those of previous years.

Among his recently-finished pictures we notice "The Coming Storm"—a river, with cattle crossing a bridge, a stretch of heathy foreground, some dark woodlands on the right, a range of mountains in the background, and storm clouds looming over all. This, we believe, is the last work finished by Mr. Hart, and in some respects it is the best. In none of his previous efforts have we observed more purity of color, more effective distribution of lights and shade, or more strength of effect than in this. It has been somewhat altered since we first saw it, and, we think, decidedly for the better. We also observe in Mr. Hart's studio a charming series of compositions in black and white, intended for the exhibition at the Academy of Design, but unavoidably delayed beyond the day of admission. We have seen nothing in this style more worthy of note than Mr. Hart's.

MR. T. L. SMITH.

Mr. Smith has just finished the two largest works he has yet executed, "Autumn" and "Winter," on which he has been employed during a large portion of the past and present year. Both represent woodland scenery—the heart of the forest—such as one may still find in the interior and the Western portion of this State. Both are alike distinguished for firm and correct drawing, crispness of foliage, and purity of color. Mr. Smith has made this class of subjects almost his own, and has spent more time on these studies than most artists devote to a much larger range of scenes. The result, however, has proved very satisfactory to Mr. Smith, for his two pictures have been purchased by a Boston millionaire at a high figure.

NOTES.

Marshall Wood's statue entitled "The Song of the Shirt," is on exhibition at Tiffany's, with a bust of the Princess of Wales. To the undoubted merits of the first we referred at length some time ago.

The exhibition of the Palette Association will open at the Somerville Gallery on the 6th of March. It will include statuary as well as paintings in oil and water colors.

Godfrey N. Frankenstein, a landscape artist, better known in the West than here, died at Springfield, Ohio, recently.

Some time ago the Palette Association appointed a committee to solicit contributions in the shape of paintings, &c., from artists and others, in aid of the family of the late D. O'C. Townley. The committee are earnestly at work now collecting contributions. All communications in reference to the matter may be addressed to Max F. Eiler, who is chairman of the committee, either at the Palette Rooms or at his office, No. 294 Broadway.

AUTHOR AND CRITIC.

Mr. Charles Reade's Action for Libel—The Cost of an Unfavorable Critique.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1873.

Mr. Charles Reade, the novelist and dramatist, "doctor of civil law, fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and barrister of Lincoln's Inn," (as he is fond of reminding the world,) is known to be rather a peppery gentleman. To differ from him on any question, is to prove yourself a miserable idiot; if you will not admire every line he writes, your moral character must be as hopelessly decayed as your mental understanding; and if you go so far as to criticise him offensively, you become a scoundrel of the deepest dye. A correspondent of the *Athenæum* pointed out the other day that several passages from one of Swift's poems had been inserted bodily (and done into prose) in Mr. Reade's latest novel, *The Wandering Heir*. The correspondent might have added, but did not, that the greater part of the story is taken from the report of a famous trial. Mr. Reade was down on the poor correspondent in his usual style, denouncing him as a "scurrilous skunk," who had attacked a great man either to gratify a base professional jealousy or for hire. It turned out that the correspondent was a lady living quietly in the country, who is not one of the *Athenæum's* writers, and has no connection with literature whatever. Mr. Reade yesterday appeared in the Court of Common Pleas as plaintiff in an action for libel against the *Morning Advertiser*—the organ of the licensed victualers, who all take it in because it is their own property. Not long since Mr. Reade took it into his head to dramatise one of Mr. Anthony Trollope's novels, "Ralph," which was produced at the Gaiety under the title of "Shilly-Shally." Mr. Trollope was then in Australia, and was very much disgusted that such a use should be made of his book without his consent or knowledge; and wrote to the newspapers protesting against the liberty Mr. Reade had taken. It was not a good acting piece, and did not take very well. The critics spoke unfavorably of it, and especially blamed the coarseness and indelicacy of some of the dialogue. The *Times* said there were three passages which were positively indecent. The *Telegraph* made a similar charge, and so did the *Morning Advertiser*, and Mr. Reade pitched upon the *Advertiser* in order to make an example of it. The critic had suggested that decent people should have hissed down the wretched *double entendres* of the piece, and this was made the ground of an action for libel. Mr. Reade appeared as a witness. He denied that there was a good deal of kissing and love-making in the play, although there was in the novel. In the novel a young fellow kisses his sweetheart while smoking a pipe; in the play there is only one kiss—a kiss of betrothal. An example of the process of collaboration was given: "The seashore is the place for billing and cooing; a girl turns like butter when you get her by the briny." "Turns like butter" is Trollope, and "get her by the briny," Reade. The passage about a woman's smock which was pointed out as offensive, Reade justified as innocent. "We authors," he said, "are surprised by blackguards in the gallery putting an indecent meaning on the dialogue, and a blackguard in a newspaper is very much like a blackguard in the gallery." Mr. Reade's solicitor wrote to the *Advertiser*: "Mr. Reade has made inquiries, and traced these libels to a trade confederacy, acting in concert, and with private instruction;" but he himself admitted, in the witness-box, that this was too strong. Several of the dramatic critics on the London Press are also dramatists, and Mr. Reade attributes all unfavorable criticisms to jealous rivalry. The *Times'* notice was written, he said, by a "little scrub," who was sent in place of Mr. Oxenford, the regular critic. For the defense, Col. Bates Richards, the editor of the *Advertiser*, and author of the play of "Cromwell," recently produced in answer to Mr. Wills' "Charles I," went into the box and denied that that there was any personal feeling against Mr. Reade, or that any instructions were ever given to a critic to take a particular line in what he wrote. Mr. Richard Lee, the critic, took the entire responsibility of the criticism, and said he wrote it without communication with any one, and without any personal feeling. He was much disgusted with the coarseness of the play. Mr. Lee is a dramatist, and had a piece called "Ordeal by Touch," brought out by Mrs. Scott-Siddons last year. He has written other plays, and when he said none had been accepted by the managers, the counsel on the other side sarcastically wished him better luck. The jury, to the surprise of every one, returned a verdict for £200. Whether the criticism was or was not fully justifiable, the damages are considered excessive. Mr. W. S. Gilbert threatens an action against another paper for having printed a letter from a correspondent, in which his "Wicked World" was described as coarse and indecent.

F. H. J.

A Flowing Cataract Frozen—An Extraordinary Story of the Effects of Cold.

From the Frankford (Philadelphia) Herald, March 1.

On Friday evening of last week, after the heavy rain which continued during the greater part of that day, the dam breast of the stream which supplies the Frogmoor Mills, owned by Garsed Bros., showed on the breast a depth of eighteen inches of water. Some idea of the velocity with which the torrent was passing over the falls may be conceived from the following statement, that from an accurate calculation, there were 40,000 cubic feet of water passing over per minute. On Saturday morning this volume of water was frozen on the slope of the falls in fantastic shape as though transfixed, and turned to stone while leaping in the air, and at the top or breast it formed a level parapet of solid ice over twelve inches high, and sloping inward very slightly, thus raising the water in the dam that much higher, and forming a barrier of ice which remained until 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, when it gradually began to give way. During the entire night (Friday) the wind was blowing from the north-west very steadily, though the thermometer did not show any sudden decrease of temperature; in fact there have been many colder nights during the Winter. The only scientific explanation is, that the wind must have blown the water back, or held it in check until it was frozen, and yet the wind was not blowing against the falls as indicated by the points of the compass, and the direction of the dam breast in a straight line, which is almost due east and west.

A Hen's Guard.

A correspondent of the Brunswick (Me.) *Telegraph* relates the following: A hen and large flock of chickens were in the habit of coming round our north back door, and were rather troublesome. One day Miss C. put out a favorite cat, saying, "There, Julia, if you can catch one of these chickens you shall have the whole of it." No sooner said than done—the chicken was caught and eaten. The hen came as usual next day with her chickens, but never after that day did she come without the company of another hen, which invariably took her position between the hen and chickens and the house-door, and marched like any faithful sentinel back and forward in the space. If the cat made her appearance, she would fly at her, and drive her away with such vigor the cat was glad to run. "Julia" never got another of those chickens. Now how did this mother hen communicate and make the other hen comprehend her loss and the service she required? This is simple fact.

Death of an Eminent Philadelphian.

Thomas McEuen, M. D., a prominent member of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, died at his home in that city on Thursday. The deceased was the son of a revolutionary soldier, and was born in Philadelphia Dec. 18, 1799. He graduated from the Departments of Arts and of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania, and soon after visited Europe, where he remained for several years, and became well versed in the French, Spanish, and Italian languages. He became one of the members of the Academy of Natural Sciences at an early date in its history, and was one of its most active members. Although he possessed a general knowledge of all physical sciences, he devoted his attention more particularly to those of botany and ornithology, and helped to collect and prepare many specimens in the ornithological collection at the academy. Dr. McEuen was one of the original trustees of the Girard College, and was a member of the American Philosophical Society, and of the Franklin Institute. At the time of his death, he was President of the Society of the Cincinnati, and Secretary General of the National Society. He had lived in retirement for many years immediately preceding his death, owing to ill health, but devoted his time to study.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Suicide—Loss of a Vessel and All on Board.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—This evening Robert Irvine, salesman for Hellas & Co., of this city, went into a saloon and called for a drink, which was given to him, when he took a package of powder from his pocket, poured it into the glass, saying it was a sedlitz powder, drank the mixture, and died in a few minutes. The powder proved to be strychnine.

Advices from Victoria state that the steamer George S. Wright is supposed to have been lost near Cape Caution, a few days since, with all on board—eighteen or twenty souls.

Portions of the wreck have been picked up on the beach, one of which contained the name of the steamer. The cause of the disaster may never be known.

Lee H. Quong, of Sacramento, Chinese merchant and court interpreter, was cruelly murdered in that city to-day by one of his countrymen. The murderer escaped.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, March 2—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen, but is now again falling in the Middle and Eastern States, being lowest in the Gulf States. North-east winds, rain, and snow have prevailed on Saturday, from the Ohio Valley to the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts. An area of high barometer, with cold weather, has advanced eastward over the Missouri Valley. Rising barometer and clear weather, with northerly winds, have prevailed in California. The temperature has risen at all stations east of the Mississippi, except in the North-west.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle and Eastern States on Sunday, falling barometer, cloudy and threatening weather, with rain on the Middle Atlantic coast; for the South Atlantic States, easterly winds, cloud and rain; for the Gulf States, southerly winds, veering to north-west, with low temperature and continued cloudy weather; for the upper lakes and the North-west, rising barometer, north-west winds, and cold weather.

Reports are missing from the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States.

Central Park Meteorological Department.

Abstract of report for the week ending at 1 P. M., March 1, 1873: Barometer—Mean, 29.752 inches; maximum, 30.100 inches; minimum, 29.620 inches; range, .480 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 23.6°; maximum, 3 P. M., Feb. 26, 37.0°; minimum, 7 A. M., Feb. 24, —1.0°; range, 38.0°. Remarks—Feb. 27, snow from 4h. 50m. A. M. to 10½ P. M.; amount of water, .32 inch; depth of snow, four inches. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,381 miles.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 28½°; 6 A. M., 28°; 9 A. M., 30°; 12 M., 35°; 3 P. M., 39°; 6 P. M., 35½°; 9 P. M., 32°; 12 P. M., 30°. Average temperature yesterday, 32¼°. Average temperature for the week, 24¾°.

The Lechmere Bank Defalcation.

BOSTON, March 1.—United States Bank Commissioner Needham, after an investigation, officially reports that the defalcation of Savage, the cashier of the Lechmere Bank, amounts to $14,583 37. The bank has a surplus of $114,000. The accounts of the savings bank were found correct. Savage is a large real estate owner in Somerville. He has been connected with the Lechmere Bank as cashier since its establishment in 1854, and his honesty has never been questioned. He was a prominent member of the Prospect-street Orthodox Church, and treasurer of the society for a number of years.

Opposition to Local Option.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 1.—A secret meeting was held by the opponents of "local option" in Phoenix Hall last evening, at which, it is stated, a league was formed antagonistic to the temperance interest, and resolutions passed pledging the persons present to withhold all patronage from men known to be interested in the local option movement.

The Steamer Wilmington.

HAVANA, Feb. 27, via KEY WEST, Fla., March 1.—The steamer Wilmington, which arrived here to-day from New-York, will go into dry-dock for the purpose of having her bottom examined. The Wilmington was eighteen hours on the Florida reefs, during which time she threw overboard part of her cargo.

On the Track of an Incendiary.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

Some time since a little town in Ohio was infested by incendiaries, and all other means of detection having failed, two or three clubbed together and purchased a bloodhound, one of the kind used by the chivalry to hunt down runaway negroes in the pleasant days before the war. In some manner the news of this bit of enterprise became noised about and the fires suddenly ceased, not an opportunity having been offered since to put the animal on the trail of an incendiary. The day before Christmas, however, a citizen discovered that a beautiful evergreen tree in front of his residence had been cut down and carried off the night before, and the long looked for chance was afforded for testing the new purchase. To the astonishment of all, the four-legged detective took a straight line to the house of one of the wealthiest denizens of the town, nearly three-quarters of a mile distant, and placing his fore-paws on the window, glared through and bayed savagely at the owner, who was engaged in decorating the tree for the festivities of the morrow. The scene that followed may, perhaps, be imagined, and a considerable sum of money was readily paid in order to hush the affair up.

The Newburyport Ghost.

The blue-eyed ghost of a boy is on the rampage in that school-house in Newburyport, Mass., again. On Thursday he took another turn at the wheel, and ground out lots of music to the same old tune. All sorts of noises were heard, and the teacher called upon some of the larger boys to take particular notice of what they saw and heard, and on being afterward interviewed by members of the committee they agreed in their statements. So much that was, to say the least, strange occurred that the teacher fainted and was conveyed home in a carriage. The vacation of Miss Perkins is to commence Monday, March 3. The affair is still the all-absorbing topic in that delightful little old city.

Serious Affrays.

Last evening a fight occurred at the corner of Bleecker and Carmine-streets, between John Hanley, of No. 16½ Downing-street, and Bernard Burke, of No. 211 West Houston-street, and during the fracas Burke was cut across the right hand with a pocket-knife by Hanley and severely wounded. Hanley was arrested.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning, while Hugh Bannon, of No. 510 West Thirty-ninth-street, was standing in front of his residence he was assaulted by John Downing, who fired four shots from a revolver at him. Two of the shots took effect, a bullet lodging in each of Bannon's legs. He was taken to the West Thirty-seventh-street Police Station and attended by Police Surgeon Beach, and he was subsequently taken to his home. Downing was arrested and locked up.

Shortly after midnight, William Ryan, residing at No. 355 West Forty-sixth-street, while passing the corner of Forty-second-street and Eighth-avenue, became engaged in a quarrel with Charles Little and Charles Hinds. The latter made an assault upon him, and during the fracas which ensued, Ryan was stabbed in the right leg by one of his assailants, and severely wounded. He was attended by Dr. Beach and taken home. Little and Hinds were arrested, and locked up at the West Forty-seventh-street Police Station.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

John McCarthy, aged eleven, of No. 517 East Fifteenth-street, was run over at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Avenue A, by car No. 72 of the Dry Dock and East Broadway line, and sustained a compound fracture of the right thigh and internal injuries. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital in a dying condition. The driver of the car was arrested.

Celebration of St. David's Day.

Yesterday, St. David's Day, the national holiday of the Welsh, was duly celebrated by the citizens of that nationality. At the Welsh Presbyterian Church, Thirteenth-street, a tea party was given, at which Rev. Mr. Powell presided. Over 700 persons were present. After tea singing commenced, and recitations and speeches by Rev. D. S. Davis, R. Roberts, (Robin Saer,) Evan Davis, and others diversified the proceedings.

St. Patrick's Day.

The Convention of Irish societies intending to participate in the proposed procession on St. Patrick's Day, at their meeting on Friday night, refused to entertain the proposition made by the Police Commissioners for the appointment of a conference committee to decide upon a modification of the route originally proposed by the convention.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Army Officers and the Coast Survey.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the editorial columns of the Sunday (Feb. 23) edition of your paper, appears a slur upon the scientific officers of the United States Army so gross and unjust that it must have been written under a misapprehension of the real facts of the case—as your paper is generally characterized by its high regard for truth, and exerts its consequent influence upon the intelligent classes of the community.

I allude to the following paragraph in your editorial in reference to the transfer of the coast survey to the army, viz: "The number of our army officers who are anything like competent to take part in the prosecution of such a work, to say nothing of its direction, is exceedingly small; so that the immediate consequence of a transfer of the coast survey work to military control must be either a great degradation in its quality, or else its prosecution by scientific civilians placed in the false and unjust position of underlings to military officers, often inferior to themselves in everything but military rank. Civilians doing the work (as in the survey of the North and North-western lakes), while shoulder-straps maintain the dignity, and take the largest portion of the pay and credit."

With reference to the policy of transferring the coast survey to the army, I have nothing to say at present, although its great founder, and the man who made it what it is, was an army officer and graduate of West Point in the United States Corps of Engineers, Alexander D. Bache. He has frequently told me he believed the education and training at West Point to be the best scientific instruction to be got anywhere.

What I wish particularly to deny is the statement that in the survey of the Northern and North-western Lakes the work is done by civilians and the pay and credit taken by the officers. The present Superintendent of the Lake Survey (like his predecessors) is an eminent scientific man, Gen. Comstock, so well known as an engineer on Gen. Grant's staff during the war. Every officer on lake survey duty is in all respects fitted to do the scientific work required. The work is not laid out by any civilian, but by the Superintendent, and the details committed to the subordinate officers, who perform the very scientific instrumental manipulations and mathematical calculations which in your article it is said they are unfitted to do. There are three or four civilians who have coördinate commands with the younger officers and perform exactly the same duties, but most of the civilians are very young university graduates, who are occupied as mere mechanical calculators. The duties here are varied, some requiring more, some less scientific attainment, but the special triangulation and determination of latitude and longitude, the mathematical and instrumental work of which is carried on by officers, requires a complete working knowledge of the highest mathematics; and I have never heard of an officer called upon incompetent to perform it, and the officers are detailed indiscriminately from the United States Corps of Engineers.

Again, the signal service is carried on to a great extent by army officers, and at my recent visit to the bureau in Washington, the generalization of the reports and the prognostication of the weather were being done by a West Point officer.

If it were not for drawing this letter out to an undue length, I could give a list of the numerous scientific works prosecuted by army officers, prosecuted, too, with success and marked ability, and recognized as such in every country. In a word, the Scientific Corps of our army compares favorably, so far as the scientific work in the line of profession is concerned, with any organization in the world. I have only to say that the person who gave you the statements about the United States lake survey was grossly misinformed.

AN EX-OFFICER OF ENGINEERS,
Formerly stationed on duty upon the survey of the Northern and North-western Lakes.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 24, 1873.

Street-Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have kindly given so much space of late to communications upon the subject of "horse-cars," and similar topics, that I hesitate to ask room for a few words of practical common sense relating to the same general question.

Recognizing the humiliating fact that the causes of the barbarous insufficiency of the means of public passenger transit in this City are hopelessly beyond the reach of such feeble public spiritedness as prevails in New-York, the practical question for to-day is how these evils can be mitigated by the thoughtfulness of passengers themselves. The general practice of a little forethought and calculation would save much annoyance and exposure. I cannot better explain what I mean than by giving a few examples from my own observation. And in doing this I am fully aware that I shall be met, on the part of some of your fair readers, who feel themselves to be specially aimed at, by the exclamation: "Does he think we are all fools to need to be told these things?" To which I can only reply, that I know a great many ladies, by no means fools in other respects, who are not wise in this. For example, how many ladies are there among the class who are at liberty to choose their hours who do not take pains to avoid riding down-town in the early forenoon, when cars and stages are crammed with business men, or being caught there late in the afternoon in need of conveyance, which is not to be had? But a more pertinent instance of the absence of due consideration is the following: Several times lately, during these vexatious blockades, in going down-town in the morning, I have noticed one or two—yes, even three or four—men and women crowd themselves into a full stage of one of the through lines, Madison-avenue or Hudson River Railroad, in the vicinity of Tiffany's store, when by walking a few steps to the head of Broadway at Fourteenth-street, they would have found seats in the Fourteenth-street line of stages, which may be said to make that point their starting-place, so sure are they to have vacant places when they reach there on their way down; and yet this does not seem to be generally known or thought of. Coming up-town, also, they constitute virtually a way-line, in distinction to the longer through routes, and passengers going no higher than Fourteenth-street ought, in deference to the golden rule, to prefer this line to the others. Take, again, the Fourth-avenue lines of cars. Here are three sets of cars, one set going to Eighty-sixth-street and another to Forty-second-street, which passengers to those distances must take, and a third turning off at Thirty-fourth-street. The latter is virtually a way-line in comparison with the others, and is less crowded because its patrons have the choice of the three lines. And yet thousands of passengers, going no higher than Thirty-fourth-street, take every day the Central Park and Central Depot lines, without the slightest consideration for their own or other people's convenience. Indeed, if I had not ceased to wonder at anything in the way of mismanagement and neglect, even of private interests, in New-York, I should wonder why the owners of these lines do not establish the classification hinted at by a discrimination in fares, charging for all distances a fixed price on each line, say eight cents on the Central Park, six cents on the Grand Depot, and five cents on the Thirty-fourth-street lines. Again, in regard to the imposition practiced upon passengers by the Broadway and Seventh-avenue car lines, in compelling them to change cars at Fifty-third-street. Passengers can do much toward bringing these lines to terms by conscientiously refusing to employ these lines whenever they can make the Sixth or Eighth-avenue lines serve their purpose, even at the cost of a little inconvenience to themselves.

The Fourth-avenue company, for whose management we all believe a Mr. Vanderbilt to be responsible, has been guilty of repeated and glaring outrages lately, some of which you have noticed, which ought to have the effect upon a self-respecting community of driving half the patronage of that line over to Third-avenue.

If the Vanderbilt concern possessed either soul or sense, it would contrive to accommodate the large travel between the Central Park region and Fourteenth-street, independently of the down-town cars. It is to the influence of such men that we owe the condition of things that exists in our self-called Metropolis, which is only a huge congeries of houses and streets, with the methods and manners of the most "provincial" of villages added to morals which are peculiarly its own. My panacea for such of these evils as can be in some degree influenced by passenger themselves, is thoughtful consideration on their part coupled with a rigid determination to submit to no impositions which can be avoided by refusing to patronize the lines guilty of them.

A. B.

MONDAY, Feb. 24.

Card from Mr. Homer Ramsdell.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you do me the justice to contradict the statement this morning made in your paper, that I received $25,000 for assisting to remove Mr. Gould from the Erie Road? Whatever of service I may have rendered was given without fee or reward, excepting so far as to satisfy my own sense of duty.

HOMER RAMSDELL.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Saturday, March 1, 1873.

Subscriptions to Training School for Nurses.

Mrs. Matthew Clarkson	$50 00
Daniel Torrance	50 00
Frederick Billings	100 00
Miss Jane Stuart Woolsey	50 00
Miss Hannah W. Heyward	20 00
Mrs. S. P. Avery	10 00
John Carey, Jr.	100 00
Mrs. John Payne	100 00
James H. Woods	25 00
Charles S. Weyman	25 00
Mrs. Willard Felt	5 00
Mrs. J. Van Rensselaer	5 00
Mrs. George B. Ogden	3 00
H. J. F.	25 00
Mrs. L. J. Thompson	10 00
Through Mrs. L. M. Hoyt	500 00
Mrs. Lincoln Bayliss	50 00
Edward S. Jaffray	100 00
Total	$1,228 00
Previously reported	14,407 31
Grand total	$15,635 31

HENRY G. STEBBINS, Treasurer,
No. 50 Exchange-place.

Remains Longest in Effect.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR.—*Advertisement.*

DRESS COATS FOR BALLS, &C.—For sale and hire 300 overcoats and pea jackets: must be sold before March 15. SHEA, No. 427 Broome, one block east of Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

JACOBSON & CO. are out with their Spring styles of gentlemen's hats. They must be seen to be appreciated. Give them a call.—*Advertisement.*

Ladies will Find it to Their Advantage to examine a large and elegant stock of CLOAKS and SUITS at REDUCED PRICES.
PRATT BROTHERS,
NO. 861 BROADWAY, BET. 17TH AND 18TH STS.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

A Beautiful Head of Hair Can be Secured by using CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR. Restores gray hair. Sold everywhere.

Wedding Cards, Elegant Styles, at WM. EVERDELL'S SONS', No. 104 Fulton-st.

MARRIED.

CARMAN—BROWN.—On Saturday, March 1, at the bride's residence, by Rev. Mr. Newton, ELBERT S. CARMAN to AGNES E. M. BROWN, of Brooklyn.

CAMPBELL—BABCOCK.—In Providence, R. I., at St. Stephen's Church, on Feb. 25, by Rev. Dr. Waterman, JOHN P. CAMPBELL, of Providence, and JESSIE B., daughter of the late B. F. Babcock, of Liverpool, England.

DIED.

BUTTERWORTH.—On Thursday morning, at No. 2 East 15th-st., of heart disease, JOHN F. BUTTERWORTH, aged 66 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday at 2 o'clock P. M., from Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., near Broadway.

CORNELL.—At Bowery Bay, Long Island, at the residence of his son-in-law, Marcellus Pryer, ISAAC M. CORNELL, aged 80 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his son, Charles M. Cornell, Mineola, on Monday, 3d inst., at 12 o'clock, and at St. George's Church, Hempstead, at 1 o'clock.

DURANT.—On Friday morning, Feb. 28, CLARK DURANT, aged 79 years.

Funeral from the residence of his nephew, C. W. Durant, No. 86 Madison-av., on Tuesday, March 4, at 12 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

HOOD.—Suddenly, at her home, Shaw Park, Selkirk, Scotland, on Friday morning, Feb. 28, EDITH FAY, youngest child of Robert J. and Lizzie A. Hood, aged 2 years, 2 months, and 3 days.

HOWARD.—At Naples, Italy, on Friday, Feb. 28, of typhoid fever, HELEN G., eldest daughter of Samuel E. and Pamela A. Howard, of Brooklyn.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KNEVELS.—In this City, Feb. 28, 1873, SAMUEL VERPLANCK, infant son and only child of De Lancey W. and Mary W. Knevels.

Interment in Green-Wood.

LIVINGSTON.—At West Farms, Saturday, March 1, SARAH A., mother of James, Robert, George, and John Livingston, aged 70 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, 3d inst., at 2 o'clock, from the Episcopal Church at West Farms.

LACEY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 28, LOUIS FREDERICK, eldest son of the late Frederick Lacey.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Clinton, corner of Montague-st., on Tuesday, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MEEKER.—In Elizabeth, N. J., VASHTI B. MEEKER, in the 73d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 174 Morris-avenue, Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, March 3, at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at depot on arrival of 9¼ A. M. train from foot of Liberty-st.

MYERS.—At the Westminster Hotel, on Thursday, 27th inst., MARIA AUGUSTA MYERS.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., at 12½ o'clock, Sunday, 2d inst.

PRENTICE.—At Warwick, Orange County, N. Y., Feb. 23, Rev. E. L. PRENTICE.

Members of the conference, relatives, and friends, are invited to attend his funeral from the Warwick M. E. Church on Monday, March 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SHOTWELL.—On Saturday, March 1, 1873, at 2 o'clock A. M., HARRIET, wife of Robert Shotwell, aged 78 years, 2 months, and 5 days.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 29 Wall-st., Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, March 3, at 1 o'clock.

SPICER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 26, ELIZABETH SPICER, widow of David, Sr., in the 93d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, corner of 118th-st. and 2d-av., Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEST PAPER! TRY IT!!

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is the cheapest and best illustrated weekly paper published. Every number contains from ten to fifteen original engravings of new machinery, novel inventions, bridges, engineering works, architecture, improved farm implements, and every new discovery in chemistry. A year's numbers contain 832 pages and several hundred engravings. Thousands of volumes are preserved for binding and reference. The practical receipts are well worth ten times the subscription price. Terms, $3 a year by mail. Specimens sent free. May be had of all news-dealers.

PATENTS obtained on the best terms. Models of new inventions and sketches examined, and advice free. All patents are published in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN the week they issue. Send for pamphlet, 110 pages, containing laws and full directions for obtaining patents.

Address for the paper, or concerning patents, MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York. Branch Office, corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

New scheme for 1873 now out. Prizes cashed, orders filled, information furnished. Highest rates paid for Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c., &c.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

ART SALE.

PEREMPTORY SALE of a large COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS BY ANCIENT AND MODERN MASTERS, now on exhibition day and evening at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, to be sold by auction to close consignments and advances, FRIDAY EVENING, March 7, at 7½ o'clock.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—AN experienced and well-known French professor proposes to organize a small party of young gentlemen to visit Europe during the Summer months under his superintendence; highest references given. Apply at an early date to Prof. P. LULIEN, No. 11 Livingston-place, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—Whole tickets, $[illegible]. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, No. 10 Wall-st., Post-office Box No. 4,685, New-York.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 3 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

J. R. THOMAS' LATEST BALLAD, "THE OLD TIME," a musical gem by this gifted writer, 40c.; "The Bath" Pinsuti, [illegible]; "Easter Morn," (solo and chorus) Wilson, 35c.; "What Mollie Said," Wellman, 30c.; "Amaryllis," (Louis XIII.,) 4 hds., [illegible]; for guitar, 30c.; violin, 15c.; "Doctrinen" and "Honor the Ladies" waltzes, Strauss, 50c. DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M.D., 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for 25 cts.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., west of 6th-av.—The Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, will preach at morning service and at children's church service, at 3½ P. M. Subject of afternoon sermon—Jacob, the Mean Hero.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL, IRVING HALL, Irving-place and 15th-st.—Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER. Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M., 3½ P. M., and 7½ P. M. In the evening lecture in the course of the Gospels: The Last Tour of Galilee. Seats free.

APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND 28th-st.—Miss JENNY LEYS, inspirational speaker, will address a few remarks to the Lyceum children, their parents and friends, at 10½ A. M., and will lecture for the society at 7½ P. M. Conference 2½ P. M.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORner Henry and Scammel sts., New-York. Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Divine service SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. WEDNESDAY at 7½ P. M. FRIDAY at 9 A. M. Seats free.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. E. C. SWEETSER will preach in the church, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., this (Sunday) MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Morning subject—The Use and Abuse of Solitude, the first of a series of Lenten sermons on the temptation of Christ in the wilderness. Evening—Where the Tree Falleth, There It Shall Be. Strangers are furnished with seats.

CHRIST PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church, corner 5th-av. and 35th-st., Rev. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D., Rector.
LENTEN SERVICES SUNDAYS.
Morning prayer and sermon by the Rector, 10½ A. M.; evening prayer and sermon by the Rector, 3½ P. M.; evening prayer and sermon by the Rector, 7½ P. M.
WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.
Evening prayer and sermon by the Rector, 7½ P. M. Daily Morning prayer, 10 A. M. At the 3½ P. M. services on SUNDAYS the seats are all free. This is to relieve the pressure for accommodation at the Sunday morning and evening services. The full Gallery and Chancel Choirs are present at all the regular services.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—REV. HENRY MORGAN, of Morgan Chapel, Boston, will deliver the first of a course of [illegible] lectures in Cooper Institute, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: [illegible]. This course has been delivered thirty-one times in Boston, usually on Sunday evenings; the last time to over 3,000 persons in Boston Music Hall, ladies being in majority, as they feel most for the cause of temperance.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR.—REV. J. M. PULLMAN will preach SUNDAY MORNING at the rooms of the Young Men's Universalist Association, No. 1,286 Broadway, and in the EVENING at Lyric Hall, 6th-av., opposite Reservoir-square. Evening subject—Marriage and Divorce.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28th-st. and 9th-av.—SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. SUNDAY EVENING lectures in illustration of the Early Christian Faith and Practice from the Roman Catacombs and Mosaics, in course of delivery by the Rector, Dr. LUNDY.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be Divine service and sermon in this church on SUNDAY EVENING next at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs.—Morning service 11 A. M. Subject—Spiritual Awakening. Subject for evening—The Form and Nature of Heaven. The public are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK-av., corner 34th-st. Rev. HENRY POWERS.—Subject, MORNING: Doctrine of Sacrifice. EVENING, Vesper service. Lecture WEDNESDAY EVENING: History of Christianity.

CALVARY CHURCH, CORNER OF 4TH-av. and 21st-st.—Right Rev. Bishop ODENHEIMER, of New-Jersey, will preach SUNDAY, March 2, MORNING and AFTERNOON services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORner of Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. HOPPER, Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, Madison-av., corner 47th-st.—Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., Rector, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, WEST 28TH-ST., near Broadway.—Rev. W. C. DAWSON, the Pastor, will preach in the MORNING at 10½, and 7½ P. M. Come and hear.

DESTINY OF THE EARTH.—THE Messenger of the New Dispensation will preach in the University, Washington-square, SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Subject—The Earth to be the Inheritance of the Redeemed.

ESTHER, MORDECAI, AND THE FEAST OF PURIM.—Rev. Dr. DOWLING will preach on the above interesting historical subject, on SUNDAY EVENING, at the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., near 8th-av. He will also preach and administer the Holy Communion on SUNDAY MORNING.

ELDER J. S. COOK WILL PREACH AT No. 405 Grand-st. at 3 o'clock, and at No. 132 West 24th-st. at 7½ P. M., SUNDAY. Copies given away of the Illustrated Bible Banner, No. 14 Murray-st., one year free, to Ministers of all denominations.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-street. The original mission at the Points.—Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Sunday at 9½ A. M., and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Nothing done for show but come and see.

FREE CHURCH OF OUR LORD, corner 37th-st. and 8th-av.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Every THURSDAY at 7½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. All are invited to these services; seats free.

LENTEN SERMONS.—A SPECIAL COURSE of Lenten sermons will be delivered in the CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st., on the WEDNESDAY EVENINGS during Lent, at 8 o'clock, as follows: March 5, Rev. H. C. POTTER, D. D.—The Master's Highway; March 12, Rev. E. A. HOFFMAN, D. D.—Public Worship a Sacrifice; March 19, Rev. J. COTTON SMITH, D. D.—The Suspense and Restoration of Faith; March 26, Rev. J. D. NEWLIN—Confessing Christ; April 2, Rev. B. H. PADDOCK, D. D.—The Judas Kiss; April 9, Right Rev. H. POTTER, D. D.—Confirmation.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH-AV., BELOW 42D-ST.—O. B. FROTHINGHAM, Pastor of the Independent Society, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—Christ in the Constitution.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—Heaven. Seats free; all cordially invited.

OLD FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near Canal-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. W. BARNHART, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer-meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½. Come, and welcome, to all our meetings.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison-av., corner of 53d-st., Rev. CHARLES S. ROBINSON, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH WILL commence a series of sermons at Steinway Hall THIS MORNING, at 11½, on the foundations of a Christian's faith. Subject this morning—How Do I Know Anything About God? Evening subject—Building for Eternity. Devotional meetings WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at Dr. Tyng's Chapel, 43d-st., near Grand Central Depot.

REV. J. J. WHITE, PASTOR OF ATTORney-street Methodist P. Church, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., on Joy in that City, and at night, 7 o'clock, If a Man Die shall He Live Again? All invited.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH at the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, SUNDAY at 10½ A. M.; anniversary of Young People's Christian Association at 7½ P. M.; Addresses by Dr. THOMAS HASTINGS and the Pastor.

REV. C. S. HARROWER, PASTOR ST. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

ROSE HILL M. E. CHURCH, 27TH-st., near 3d-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. ABEL STEVENS, LL. D., and at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. J. DICKINSON. Service of Song at 7 P. M.

REV. GEO. TAYLOR WILL PREACH at Willett-street M. E. Church, near Grand-st., on SUNDAY. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free.

REV. A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., preaches in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching TO-MORROW (Sunday) by Elder W. S. CAMPBELL, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject—Prophecy in Connection with the Second Coming of Christ, and a Future Life by a Union With Christ at the Last Day.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. WM. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, YORKVILLE, 85th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.—Rev. ABBOTT BROWN will preach at 10½ A. M.; Right Rev. Bishop POTTER will administer the Rite of Confirmation at 7½ P. M.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, March 2, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL. Seats free and all made welcome.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—Seats free. SUNDAY, Holy Communion at 7 A. M. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Mr. [illegible] at 7½ P. M. Service for deaf-mutes at [illegible] P. M.

SERVICES FOR THE PEOPLE IN the Harvard Rooms, 42d-st. and 6th-av. EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at [illegible] P. M., by Rev. Dr. ALEX. R. THOMPSON. Seats free.

SIXTH-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH (opposite Amity-st.)—Rev. W. R. [illegible] will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers welcome.

THE BEDFORD-STREET PRAYING BAND.—[illegible] will conduct the services in the Beekman Hill M. E. Church, East 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., SABBATH EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Mrs. [illegible] will preach in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Seats free, and all cordially invited.

THE CONGREGATION OF THE NEW-York Presbyterian Church, recently made homeless by the falling of their edifice, will worship in the Bleecker Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts., on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. W. W. PAGE.

THE CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—Rev. Dr. CHEEVER will preach SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Chapel of the New-York University, on Washington-square. Subject—The Lesson that is Needed in Our Public Schools.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 55TH-st., near Lexington-av.—Rev. J. S. HOLME, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Residents of the vicinity are invited to attend.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 1.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200	Western Union....	90	400	Rock Island....	113½
300	do....	89¾	[illegible]	do....c.	113½
1100	do....	89¾	200	Tol. & Wab....c.	73¼
1000	do....	89¾	100	do....	73¼
1500	do....	89¾	1000	Erie Railroad....	66½
200	do....	89¾	100	do....	66⅜
200	do....c.	89¾	100	do....	66⅜
200	do....	89⅞	300	do....	66⅜
700	do....	90	400	do....c.	66⅜
1100	do....	89⅞	500	do....	66¼
200	do....c.	89⅞	200	do....	66⅜
200	do....c.	89⅞	100	Union Pacific....	34¼
100	Harlem....	129	1500	do....	34½
1100	Pacific Mail....	58	100	do....c.	34¼
200	do....c.	58	100	do....s3.	34¼
200	do....c.	57¾	100	do....c.	34¼
200	do....	57¾	1200	Lake Shore....	92¾
200	do....c.	57¾	1400	do....c.	92¾
100	do....c.	57¾	700	do....s3.	92½
200	do....	57¾	600	do....	92½
200	do....	57¼	100	do....s3.	92¾
200	do....	57⅛	100	do....c.	92¾
200	do....	57	200	do....	92¾
200	do....	56¾	100	do....b3.	93
100	do....	56¾	300	do....	92¾
400	do....	56¾	200	do....	92¾
1400	do....	56	200	do....c.	92¾
200	do....c.	56¼	100	do....	92¾
200	do....c.	56½	400	do....c.	92¾
200	do....	56½	300	do....c.	92¾
200	do....	56⅝	600	do....	92¾
400	do....	56⅝	400	St. Paul....	53¼
200	do....c.	56⅝	200	do....c.	53¼
200	do....c.	56⅝	200	St. Paul Pref....	73¾
200	do....c.	56⅝	200	do....b30.	74¼
200	do....	56⅝	400	B., H. & Erie....	8¾
200	do....c.	56⅝	300	do....c.	8¾
200	do....	56⅝	200	Ohio & Miss....	45¾
200	do....c.	56⅝	700	do....	46
200	do....c.	56⅝	100	do....b3.	46
200	do....	56⅝	500	do....	45⅞
200	do....	56⅝	300	do....	45⅞
200	do....	56⅝	100	do....	45¾
200	do....	56⅝	300	do....	45¾
200	do....	56⅝	180	do....	45¾
200	N. Y. C. & Hud. c.	103⅜	100	C., C. & I. C....	40⅞
200	do....	103⅛	100	do....	40¾
700	do....	103	100	do....b60.	41⅛
100	North-western....	81			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	115⅝	$10,000	U. S. 6s, Cur....	114⅛
2,000	U.S.5-20C., '65.c.	116⅛	500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	116⅜
1,000	U. S. 5-20, C., '65, new....c.	114⅜	50,000	do....s30.	116⅜
10,000	U.S.5-20C.,'68.s3.	116⅜	500	do....small.	116⅜

FIRST BOARD—10¾ A. M.

$2,000	Tenn. 6s, old...	81	100	Erie Railroad....	66⅝
40,000	do....b3.	81	50	do....	66⅜
1,000	Va. 6s, Consol'd.	55⅜	600	do..bet. call.	66⅝
2,000	Missouri 6s....	94⅞	200	do....c.	66⅝
10,000	N. Y. State 7s, Bouv. L. Reg.	105⅜	1600	do....	66⅝
			800	do....c.	66⅝
15,000	do..bet. call.	106	500	do....	66⅝
4,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.	102	500	do....x div.	65
9,000	Erie 4th....	97½	400	Erie R. Pref..b. c.	79½
5,000	Union Pac. 1st..	86⅜	1200	West. U. Tel.b. c.	89⅜
2,000	U. P. 7s, L.G.s3.	77	1200	do....	90
1,000	Chi. & N.W.Ex.	89	200	do....c.	90
2,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. Louis Div..	90	300	do....	90⅛
			100	do....b3.	90⅛
11,000	Great West. 2d.	89	200	do....c.	90
30,000	T. & W. Con. Con.	87½	500	do....	90
2,000	D., L. & W. 2d. x i.	96½	500	do....	89⅞
8,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	104	200	do....c.	89¾
2,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st.	95½	600	do....	89¾
3,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d.	93¼	400	do....	89⅞
2,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st, La Crosse Div.	91½	700	do....	90
			600	do....	90⅛
1,000	Bur., Cedar R. & M. 1st....b. c.	90	100	do....c.	90
			100	do....b3.	90⅛
35	Bank of N. York..	133	1500	do....	90⅛
142	Del. & H. Canal...	122	200	do....	90
100	Quicksilver M. Co.	44½	600	do....	89⅞
200	Canton Co....b. c.	101	100	do....b3.	90
100	Amer. Coal..b. c..	55	100	do....	90
40	Adams Express...	95½	200	do....	89⅞
100	United States Ex.	73¼	300	do....	89¾
10	do....	74	200	do....	89⅝
100	do..bet. call.	73½	600	do....	89⅝
100	do....	73⅛	200	do....	89⅝
300	Pacific Mail..b. c.	57	400	do....	89¾
100	do....	57⅛	300	Harlem Railroad..	129½
500	do....	57¼	200	do....	130
300	do....	57⅛	400	do..bet. call.	130
2700	do....	57⅛	500	L. S. & M. So.b. c.	92⅞
600	do....	57¼	100	do....b4.	92⅞
100	do....b3.	58	800	do....	92¾
200	do....	57⅛	400	do....	92¾
400	do....	57½	200	do....c.	92¾
200	do....	57⅜	500	do....b3.	93
600	do....	57½	1200	do....	93
200	do....	57½	100	do....s3.	93
200	do....c.	57½	500	do....	93
500	do....	57⅛	400	Panama R....b. c.	108⅛
400	do....	57⅜	1600	Un. Pacific..b. c.	34¾
200	do....	57⅜	200	do....b3.	34⅞
200	do....c.	57¼	200	do....c.	34¾
200	do....c.	57	100	do....b15.	35⅛
300	do....	57	100	do....b10.	34⅞
400	do....	57¼	100	do....b3.	34⅞
200	do....	57⅜	300	do....	34¾
200	do....c.	57½	100	do....	34¾
100	do....	57⅝	20	Illinois Cen...b. c.	121⅛
100	do....c.	57¾	100	do....	122½
100	do....	57⅛	200	Clev. & P. G'd. b.c.	89½
100	do....	57¾	100	Chi.&N.W.Pf.b.c.	89½
200	do....c.	57⅞	30	New-Jersey Cen..	103½
1800	do....	58	400	Mil. & St. Paul.b.c.	53
100	do....	58⅛	200	M. & St P. Pf. b.c.s3.	73⅝
400	do....	58⅛	200	Tol., W. & W. b. c.	73⅞
300	do....	58	400	B., H. & E. b.c. b3.	8⅞
500	do....	58⅜	100	N. Y., N. H. & H. b.c.	141
200	do....	58¼	200	Han. & St. Jo. R..	45½
400	do....	58⅜	100	Miss., Kan. & Tex.	37⅞
200	do....	58⅛	100	do..bet. call.	38
25	American Ex.b.c.	68	100	At. & Pac. Pf.b.c.	23
200	N. Y. C. & H.b. c.	103⅝	200	Ohio & M...b.c.b3.	46
100	do....c.	103½	300	do....	45⅞
700	do....	103¼	700	do....	46
10	do....	103	300	do....b3.	46
200	do....	103¼	100	do....c.	45⅞
100	do....c.	103⅜	200	do....	45⅞
100	do....	103¼	300	Col., C. & I. C. b.c.	40½
200	do....	103⅜	600	do....	40⅝
100	do....c.	103⅜	200	do....	40¾
100	do....	103¼	300	do....	40⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12¼ P. M.

$5,000	U.S.6s Reg., '81.	116⅜	$2,000	U.S. 5-20 R., '64.	115½
2,000	U.S.6s Reg., '81.	116⅜	10,000	U.S.5-20C.,'67.b.c.	116¾
2,500	U.S. 6s C., '81.c.	118⅛	2,000	U. S. 6s Cur....	114⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ O'CLOCK.

200	Western Union...	89¾	500	N. Y. C. & H....	103⅜
100	do....c.	89⅝	800	do....	103½
1200	do....c.	89½	800	do....	103
600	do....	89⅝	50	Rock Island....	114
500	do....	89½	300	do....	113½
1200	do....	89⅜	200	do....	113⅝
100	do....s10.	89⅜	100	Erie Railroad...c.	66½
200	do....	89¼	1600	do....	66⅝
300	Mariposa L. & M.	16	100	do....c.	66⅝
100	do....	16½	200	do....c.	66½
200	Harlem....	129½	200	Union Pacific....	34⅞
500	Pacific Mail....	58⅜	300	do....	34¾
200	do....	58⅝	700	Lake Shore....	93
100	do....	58¼	1100	do....	92¾
100	do....c.	58⅛	100	Panama....	109¼
400	do....	58	100	do....	109½
500	do....	57½	00	do....	107¾
200	do....	57⅜	100	do....	108¼
200	do....	57½	100	do....	108
200	do....	57¼	100	B., H. & Erie..b5.	8⅞
400	do....	57⅜	700	C., C. & I. C...b3.	40¾
100	do....	57½	300	do....	40⅝
400	do....	57⅝	100	do....	40¾
700	do....	57⅛	300	Ohio & Miss....	45¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$4,000	S.C. 6s new Jan. & July....	20¼	100	N. Y. C. & H..b. c.	103½
			100	do....	103½
4,000	C. P. gold bds...	104	100	do....	103⅜
400	C. Coal of M'd.b. c.	51¼	800	do....	103¼
100	U. S. Express....	73⅝	800	Erie Railroad....	66⅜
100	W., F. Ex....b. c.	85⅝	1000	do....	66½
400	Harlem R. R....	129½	1200	do..bet. call.	66½
300	do....	129⅜	100	do....c.	66⅝
400	do..bet. call.	129¾	100	do....	66¾
300	W.U. Tel.bet. call.	89¼	1000	do....	66⅛
400	do....	89⅜	295	C., C., C. & Indp..	89½
2100	do....	89½	1800	L. S. & M. S. b. c.	93
400	do....	89⅝	100	do....s3.	92⅞
300	do....	89¾	100	do....c.	92⅞
200	do....	89⅝	200	do....b3.	93
1200	do....b3.	89⅝	400	do....	92⅞
300	do....	89½	25	Panama Railroad.	109¼
700	do....	89⅝	100	do..bet. call.	108½
1200	do....	89¾	10	do....	109
1500	do....b3.	89⅞	200	do....	108½
400	do....	89⅞	100	Chic. & R.I...b. c.	113⅜
1200	do....	89⅝	100	do....	113⅜
100	P. M. S. S. Co....	57½	200	U. Pacific....b. c.	34⅞
20	do....	58	100	do....	35
100	do..bet. call.	57¾	200	do....b3.	35
120	do....	58	100	do....	34⅞
1200	do....	57⅞	200	N. J. Cen....	103¼
100	do....	57⅞	100	M. & St. P....b. c.	53¼
700	do....	58	200	M. & St. P. Pf. b. c.	73¾
200	do....b3.	58	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. g'd..bet. call.	93⅞
100	do....	57⅞			
200	do....	58	200	O. & Miss....b. c.	45⅜
400	do....	58⅛	100	Morris & Essex...	91½
300	do....	58⅛	200	H. & St. Jo...b. c.	45½
300	C., C. & I. C....b. c.	40⅞	100	Tol., Wab. & W...	73½
100	do....	40⅝	200	do..bet. call.	73½
400	do....	40½			

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000	Bos., H. & E. 1st.	39½	100	Pacific Mail....	58¼
10	Continental Bank.	80	200	do....	58
100	N. Y. C. & Hud.b3.	103⅛	100	do....	57¾
400	do....	103¼	200	do....c.	57⅛
700	do....	103	100	do....	57⅜
100	do....s3.	103	200	do....	57¼
100	do....	103½	200	do....	57⅜
800	Western Union...	89¾	100	do....	57½
700	do....	89⅝	600	do....	57¼
400	do....s3.	89½	1000	do....	57⅜
300	do....	89½	500	do....	57⅜
300	do....	89⅝	100	do....	57⅜
1100	do....	89¾	400	do....	57⅝
900	do....	89½	600	do....	57½
500	do....	89¾	100	do....	57⅜
100	do....b3.	89¼	500	do....	57½
800	do....	89⅜	200	do....	57⅜
100	Consol. Coal....	52	600	do....	57⅜
800	Erie Railroad, x d.	65	500	Union Pacific....	34¾
200	do....b3.	65	400	St. Paul Pref....	73¾
600	do....	65	200	Tol. & Wab....	73½
1600	do....b60.	65⅛	100	do....	73⅜
900	do....	64⅞	400	Bos., H. & Erie...	8¾
100	do....b3.	65	100	Ohio & Miss...b3.	45¾
300	Lake Shore....	92⅞	200	Han. & St. Jo....	45
300	do....c.	92¾	100	do....	45½
600	do....	92¾	300	C., C. & I. C....	40⅞
100	do....s3.	92¾	300	Atlantic & Pac....	24
300	do....	92⅞	100	do....	23¾
200	do....	92¾	200	do....	23⅞
100	Panama....	109	200	Pacific R. of Mo..	52
200	do....	109⅛			

SATURDAY, March 1—P. M.

The Public Debt statement to March 1, (to-day,) as telegraphed from Washington this afternoon, shows a decrease in the Principal of the Debt, since Feb. 1, of $5,277,889. This result more than qualifies the moderate increase of Debt in December and January, and leaves the total Debt about $3,000,000 less than on the 1st of November last. The revenues from Customs in February materially improved over the previous month, while fewer exceptional disbursements appear on the other side of the account.

The City Bank averages for the week, as announced this Afternoon, show an improvement of about $1,500,000 in lawful Money strength to Deposits and Circulation, and for the first time in three weeks the Banks are now within a very trifling sum of the required 25 ₱ cent. The gain this week is mainly from the prepayment out of the Treasury of the Gold Interest on the 10-40s, 5 ₱ cents. due to-day. The Gold Notes are up $1,333,600, while the Greenbacks are again lower by $737,200. The liquidation of Loans is again heavy, $5,525,200, and of Deposits, $3,832,800. The deficiency of reserve of lawful Money is reduced to $363,000 below the line of 25 ₱ cent. The heavy contraction of Loans during the week accounts in a measure for the extreme rates for Money on the Stock Exchange.

The rates for Monday to-day ranged 7 ₱ cent. Interest, and a bonus of a sixteenth down to a thirty-second of 1 ₱ cent. until Monday. The Stock Brokers were readily accommodated on these terms at the close of the day.

The speculation on the Share list at the Stock Exchange was again very active in two or three Stocks like Pacific Mail and Western Telegraph, as on Friday, the fluctuations ranging 1@1¼ ₱ cent. throughout the day. The general list was rather steady than otherwise, New-York Central, Eries, Ohios, &c., being well sustained. At the close of business at 3 o'clock, (the Saturday hour for shutting up the Exchange,) the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night.

Closing Quotations—MARCH 1.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s....	113¾	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, May and November.	116¾	116¾
U. S. 5-20s, January and July..	116¾	116¾
American Gold....	114¾	114¼
Bills on London, 60 days....	108¾	108¾
N. Y. Central and Hudson....	103	103
Chicago and Rock Island....	113¾	113¾
Pacific Mail....	57¾	57¾
St. Paul Preferred....	73¾	73¾
St. Paul Common....	53¾	53¾
Ohio and Mississippi....	45¾	45¾
Western Union Telegraph....	89¾	89¾
Erie....	66¾	66¾
Union Pacific....	34¾	34¾
Lake Shore....	92¾	92¾
C., C. and Indiana Central....	40¾	40¾
Toledo and Wabash....	73¾	73¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph....	45¾	45

After to-day the Erie Stock will be quoted Ex Dividend of 1½ ₱ cent., the transfers closing this Afternoon.

Gold, after going up to 115¼ ₱ cent., closed at 114¼ ₱ cent. Exchange was ⅛ ₱ cent. firmer than on Friday.

The latest prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81....	116¾	5-20 coup., n. i., '65....	114¾
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81....	118¾	5-20 reg., '67....	114¾
5-20 reg., '62....	115¾	5-20 coup., '67....	116¾
5-20 coup., '62....	115¾	5-20 reg., '68....	114¾
5-20 reg., '64....	115¾	5-20 coup., '68....	116¾
5-20 coup., '64....	115¾	10-40 reg....	111¼
5-20 reg., '65....	115¾	10-40 coup....	*111¼
5-20 coup., '65....	116¾	5s coup., '81....	113⅞
5-20 reg., n. i., '65....	114¾	6s currency....	114¼

*Ex-Dividend.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 12th of February, 1873, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest....	£3,524,654	Inc....	£23,442
Public deposits....	13,075,085	Inc....	1,296,559
Other deposits....	19,597,493	Inc....	2,122,924
Government securities....	13,287,488	No alteration.	
Other securities....	22,737,892	Inc....	3,412,996
Notes unemployed....	14,223,350	Inc....	78,710

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,882,845, being a decrease of £411,385; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £25,005,746, showing a decrease of £355,312 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Last Year.
Bullion....	£25,005,746	£23,878,355
Reserve....	15,122,001	14,240,020
Notes in circulation....	24,882,845	24,638,335
Rate of discount....	3½ ₱ cent.	3 ₱ cent.
Consols....	92⅛	92⅜
French Rentes....	55f. 60c.	56f. 77c.

The week's imports of foreign Merchandise have been to the specie value of $5,472,488.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Howes & Macy, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks: in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.
Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ THE EIGHT PER CENT. (Quarterly interest,) First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-Western Railway of Indiana, offered for sale by Messrs. JONES & SCHUYLER, No. 12 Pine-st., yield the largest income of any first-class Railway Security on the market.

☞ WE OFFER FOR SALE THE LIMITED amount remaining unsold of the first mortgage EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF THE ATLANTA AND RICHMOND AIR-LINE RAILWAY COMPANY, and confidently recommend them as a secure investment.
Price for the present, 88 and accrued interest.
Further information furnished on application.
LANCASTER, BROWN & CO., No. 1 Exchange-court.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 1—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛@92¼ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93⅞; 1867s, 93¼; 10-40s, 89⅛; new 5s, 90⅛; Erie Railway shares, 52.

2 P. M.—Consols and American securities closed unchanged. Erie Railway Shares, 52⅛.

FRANKFORT, March 1—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 95⅞ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, March 1—A. M.—Rentes opened at 56f. 77c.

LIVERPOOL, March 1—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet. Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅞d.@10d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed quiet. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Of the sales, 6,000 bales were American. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, deliverable March, have been made at 9 7-16d.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

Evening.—Bacon, 36s. 3d. ₱ cwt. for Short Rib Middles.

HAVANA, Feb. 28.—Exchange—On United States, 60 days, currency, 11½@12 ₱ cent. premium; 60 days, in gold, 28½@28¾ ₱ cent. premium; Short Sight, 30½@30¾ ₱ cent. premium; on London, 42@42½ ₱ cent. premium.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.—MARCH 1.

By Chief-Justice Barbour and Judges Freedman and Sedgwick.

Wills vs. Davis.—In this case an interesting question arose involving the controlling authority of State and Federal Courts when in conflict. The plaintiff obtained a judgment against the defendant, issued execution thereon, and property was sold in pursuance thereof. Before the proceeds of the sale had been paid over to plaintiff the Sheriff was served with an injunction from the Federal Courts which was intended to hold the funds under the control of the Bankrupt laws. The Superior Court, at Special Term, granted, on application of plaintiff, an order directing the payment of the money collected under execution to the plaintiff, notwithstanding the order of injunction from the Federal Courts, and from this order the present appeal was taken.

Judges Freedman and Sedgwick maintain, by their decision, the binding force of the injunction from the Federal Courts, while Chief-Justice Barbour dissents.

DECISIONS.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.—MARCH 1.

By Judge Robinson.

Hill *vs.* Dillingham; motion for new trial denied.

Koehler *vs.* Koehler; motion denied for alimony, without costs.

Bohmer *vs.* Bohmer; limited divorce granted.

LAW REFORM.

Cause of the Delays in Murder Cases—The Proper Remedy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The delays in capital cases often defeat the ends of justice. On the trial of these cases errors, not only prejudicial but disastrous to the rights of the accused, are sometimes committed. Not to permit the prisoner, who has been convicted in violation of law, of a capital offense, the opportunity to have his case reviewed by a higher court, would be a gross wrong. The right of appeal in civil cases is given by statute, no matter how small the amount involved. Human life should not be regarded as of less value than a few dollars. If the law has been observed upon the trial—if no material error has been committed by the Court—on appeal the verdict will be upheld, otherwise it will be set aside, (as it ought to be) and a new trial will be granted.

At the same time, the community have an inherent right of protection against crime. The law, while it guards with scrupulous care the rights of every person charged with crime, should also protect with equal fidelity the rights of law-abiding citizens—of the community at large. A law which disregards either of these objects cannot be a good law, while, on the other hand, a law which effectually secures both is entitled to the most favorable consideration. With this view, before the commencement of the present session of the Legislature, I drafted a bill entitled "An act in relation to writs of error and proceedings in capital cases." This bill provides that appeals in capital cases shall go direct to the Court of Appeals, the court of last resort. It provides that the Court of Appeals shall give these cases preference over all others. It forbids a stay of proceedings unless, in the opinion of the Judge granting it, a stay shall be necessary in order to afford sufficient time to bring on the case for argument, and to obtain a decision in that court. In order that no stay may be necessary, the bill provides that the day of execution shall be not less than twelve nor more than sixteen weeks from the time of the sentence. If this bill shall become a law, it will be very rare indeed that a stay of proceedings will be necessary. As a general rule, within a month, or less, from the time of sentence the case would be argued in the Court of Appeals. Within two or three weeks the decision would be rendered. If the conviction should be affirmed the case would be ended forever, so far as the courts are concerned. The final decision would be rendered probably six weeks before the day appointed for execution. The application to the Governor, which always follows in such cases, would be made at once, as the friends of the convict would feel the importance of losing no time. It is fair to presume that the decision of the Governor would be rendered with reasonable promptness. The appeal to the Court of Appeals, the application to the Governor for clemency, would be decided weeks before the day appointed for execution.

Thus it will be perceived that, by the provisions of this bill, the administration of justice would move as speedily as is consistent with a proper regard to the rights of the accused on the one side and of the community on the other. Instead of two years, as in the case of Foster, these proceedings would not take more than two months.

If the Court of Appeals should reverse the conviction and grant a new trial, the case could be again brought to trial without delay, before the witnesses had become scattered and before the public had lost all interest in the case. If the prisoner has any real defense, it would be better for him that the trial should be had promptly, while he could secure the attendance of his witnesses, and the facts were fresh in their recollection. When a new trial is granted after the lapse of one or two years, either side encounters serious disadvantages, resulting from the loss of evidence and from the fact that the memory of witnesses is less accurate and less reliable than when the occurrences are recent.

Now, appeals in capital cases, in the first instance, go to the Supreme Court. This is the chief cause of the great delay. The defeated party is never satisfied with the result. The consequence is, almost every case is taken to the Court of Appeals. The appeal to the Supreme Court is of no use to the prisoner or to the prosecution. It results in nothing to either side but delay. Before the statute of 1852, a decision in the Supreme Court in favor of the prisoner was final. Then there was good reason for taking a case to that court.

This bill was introduced in the Assembly on the first day of the session, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. It was amended so as to permit the Judges in the district where the conviction takes place to allow a writ of error, and grant a stay of proceedings. With this exception the bill was reported substantially as I drafted it. The bill originally provided that none but a Judge of the Court of Appeals could grant a writ of error or allow a stay of proceedings.

Recorder Hackett has recently drawn a bill (embracing many subjects) entitled: "An act relative to procedure in motions for new trials or regarding writs of error upon convictions in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the First Judicial District, or of the Court of General Session of the Peace, in and for the City and County of New-York, and to regulate in the Court of Appeals the procedure upon such writs of error."

This bill seeks (among other things) to obtain one object secured by my bill, namely, that writs of error in capital cases shall be made returnable to the Court of Appeals. This bill, as drawn, contains many fatal objections, among which are the following: It applies only to the Court of Oyer and Terminer and the Court of General Sessions of this County.

The powers of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer throughout the State should be the same. There is no reason why the powers of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the County of New-York should be different from those of the Oyer and Terminer of the County of Kings, or of Westchester, or of any other county in the State. There is no reason why, if a person commit murder in Brooklyn, he should have any better opportunity to escape by means of a new trial, than if he perpetrated a similar offense in New-York. There is no reason why a convicted murderer should have any better opportunity for obtaining a new trial in one county than in another. The Recorder's bill contains the following provisions:

No bill of exceptions upon any conviction in the Court of Oyer and Terminer or in the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, in and for the City and County of New-York shall be effectual or valid, unless settled and duly signed within ten days after a conviction, except that for the cause of illness of judge or counsel, the time for settling may be extended by the order or orders of any Justice of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District, which order or orders shall be filed with the Clerk of the Court.

This provision would result in great oppression and injustice. The mode of getting a bill of exceptions "duly settled and duly signed," is as follows: After the trial, the counsel for the prisoner prepares a proposed bill of exceptions, and serves a copy on the District Attorney. It is then the duty of the District Attorney to serve a copy of his amendments, (if he proposes any,) upon the counsel for the prisoner. After that the latter gives notice that on a certain day he will present the proposed bill of exceptions to the Court for settlement. At the appointed time he submits his proposed bill of exceptions, and the District Attorney presents his proposed amendments, the Court determines what amendments shall be, and what shall not be allowed, after which an engrossed copy of the bill of exceptions, as settled by the Judge must be made, and that copy is signed by the Court.

In many cases it is absolutely impossible to get this done in ten days. There are cases where, with the utmost possible speed on the part of counsel for defense, all this cannot be accomplished in less than twenty days. In some instances, even more time is necessary. Delays are occasioned by the District-Attorney on account of his numerous and pressing engagements. Delays may be occasioned by the Court, as in the case of Stokes, by the absence from the City of the Judge who presided at the trial.

According to this provision in the Recorder's bill, although the prisoner's counsel should lose not a moment's time, although he should work night and day until he got his bill of exceptions drawn and served, it would be *invalid* by reason of the neglect—whether intentional or unavoidable—of the District-Attorney or the Court to do their part in getting it "duly settled and duly signed within ten days after a conviction." The Recorder's bill does not provide that the District-Attorney shall serve his proposed amendments within a given number of days, or that, upon his failure to do so, the Court shall settle the bill of exceptions. By the provisions of the Recorder's bill, the District-Attorney could prevent any person convicted from ever getting his case before a higher court.

After a case gets into the Court of Appeals, either the District-Attorney or the counsel for the prisoner should have the right to bring on the case for argument, and my bill so provides. There is no reason why, if the District-Attorney neglect or omit to proceed, the prisoner's counsel should not be permitted to notice and bring on the case for argument. The only provision in the Recorder's bill for bringing on the argument is the following:

At any time after said filing, [of the writ and the return thereto,] the District-Attorney of the County of New-York may move the Court of Appeals to assign and fix a day for an argument upon said writ of error, together with whatever return has been made thereto, whereupon it shall become the duty of the said Court of Appeals, if the said writ of error is upon a conviction for murder in the first degree, to immediately assign some day for argument, which shall be within ten days succeeding such application.

Under the Recorder's bill, if the District-Attorney does not see fit to move, there is no way of forcing on the argument. The District-Attorney can delay as long as he pleases. He can wait six months or a year, or any length of time. By my bill the Court of Appeals is required to give these "cases preference over all other cases." It is made the duty of the District-Attorney to bring on the argument "as soon as practicable." Power is also given to the defendant "to notice and bring on for argument the return to any such writ." If my bill should pass and be properly enforced, the result would necessarily be that appeals in capital cases would be heard and decided within two months from the time of sentence. The mode of proceeding would be clear, definite, and precise, and involved in no doubt or obscurity whatever.

Another objection to the Recorder's bill is, that if it should pass, persons convicted of murder could still take their cases to the Supreme Court by writ of certiorari, if the Judge who presided at the trial, or in case of his refusal, any Supreme Court judge in the State, would certify on a bill of exceptions, that there was probable cause for the same, or so much doubt as to render it expedient to take the judgment of the Supreme Court thereon. My bill prohibits any judge or court from granting any such certificate. It provides, also, that no writ of certiorari shall issue returnable in the Supreme Court in any case where there shall have been a conviction for a capital offense.

Nothing can be of greater importance to the community than the administration of justice in capital cases. It is important that these cases should be carefully and deliberately tried. It is important that courts and juries should arrive at correct results—that the innocent should be acquitted, and the guilty convicted. If appeals be taken, it is due to the community that such cases shall take precedence over all others, and that they shall be speedily heard and decided, and the law enforced with promptness and certainty. Yours, respectfully,

HENRY L. CLINTON.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 27, 1873.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE REVIVAL HYMN AND TUNE BOOK FOR THE MILLION. *This little work contains* 64 *pages of choice* Revival Hymns *and* Tunes for Prayer *and* Social Meetings, Sunday-Schools *and* Congregations. *Among the many gems we would name* "Where is thy Refuge, Poor Sinner?" "I will Never Cast Him Out," "Save, O Jesus, Save," *and* "Jesus of Nazareth Passeth by." *Price* 10 *cents, mailed;* $8 *per hundred. Publishers,* HORACE WATERS & SON, *No.* 481 *Broadway, N. Y.*

AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer—Sales-rooms, No. 95 Chambers-st. and No. 77 Reade-st.

BY ALLEN B. MINER & BRO. FRIDAY, MARCH 7, at 10½ o'clock, at their Sales-rooms, NO. 95 CHAMBERS AND NO. 77 READE STS. SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, ALL OF WHICH IS OF THE LATEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS AND OF THE FINEST WORKMANSHIP, COMPRISING THE STOCK OF ONE OF OUR WELL AND MOST RELIABLE CITY MANUFACTURERS, WHO IS ABOUT RETIRING FROM BUSINESS. Every piece was made expressly for first-class City custom trade, and for excellency in every respect can not be surpassed. The stock embraces
PARLOR, BOUDOIR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM, AND BEDROOM FURNITURE, AS FOLLOWS, VIZ.:
PARLORS, ROSE-WOOD, AND BLACK-WALNUT SUITES, marquetrie, inlaid with bronze and ormolu mountings, covered in silk and satin brocade, coataline and silk reps, in various designs, superb marquetrie inlaid cabinets, centre, and side-tables, ladies' secretaries, pedestals, etageres, wall-brackets, fancy tables, reception chairs, &c., &c.
LIBRARY.—Elaborately-carved black walnut suites in colored moroccos and reps, secretary and wing bookcases with polished hard-wood trimmings, tables and stands to match, reclining and reading chairs, &c., &c.
DINING-ROOM.—Superbly-carved black walnut and oak buffets of various sizes, both centre and side, hard-wood polished mountings; extension tables of hard-wood in oil and polished, from 8 to 20 feet; plate etageres, wine closets, French walnut cellerets, chiffoniers, sofas and chairs, in French morocco and reps of various colors.
BEDROOMS AND BOUDOIR.—Rich carved black walnut and satin-wood, plain and marquetrie inlaid bedsteads, bureaus, armoires, washstands and commodes en suite; lounges of various styles covered in reps and coatalines; rockers, chairs, toilet stands, ladies' work and fancy tables, boudoir suites of entirely new and elegant styles, &c., &c.
The above will be on exhibition, with catalogues, on THURSDAY, 6th inst., and comprising, as it unquestionably does, one of the most elegant stocks of cabinet furniture ever offered at auction in this city, we cordially invite our friends and the public to examine it.
Parties desiring can have their purchases STORED FREE OF CHARGE TILL MAY 1.

ART SALE.

NOTICE.

We will open for exhibition and sale on MONDAY, March 3, at our Art Gallery, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office, a consignment of very choice, original and costly oil-paintings, mostly the production of our most favorite modern artists. The lovers of the fine arts will find them well worthy of their inspection.
The above will be sold on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 6 and 7, commencing each day at 12 o'clock.
ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer.

By B. A. CLARK & CO., Auctioneers, At store No. 661 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.
THE SALE OF RICH SILVER-WARE and fine Table Cutlery will continue daily the coming week, sale commencing at 10½ A. M. Goods on exhibition previous to sale. Every article warranted first-class, and to be sold without reserve.

KRUSEMAN VAN ELTEN IS ABOUT to suffer the pangs incident to artist life by having his paintings sold at auction. Auction, like lottery, is very uncertain; has its blank for one and prize for another. Kruseman is conscientious and pious; thinks too many prizes for other people may be demoralizing. His paintings are to be sold at the Somerville Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS next. ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, No. 82 5th-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CLOTHING TRADE.—ONE OF THE largest, soundest, and best cash retail trades in the City for sale, with or without stock, with lease, fixtures, &c. Respectable intending buyers only address X. Z., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

ENERGETIC, RELIABLE BUSINESS men can realize good incomes soliciting life insurance for a liberal City company; salaries will be paid to first-class men with undoubted references. Address Life Insurance, Box No. 6,790, New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, BUILDINGS, stock, and good-will of the Neefus Co-operative Manufacturing Company, Nos. 229 and 230 West-st.; lease nine years to run, at very low rate. Apply on the premises, this week only.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING, AT NO. 212 5TH-AV., now open for the reception of pupils. Send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, 6th-av., Reservoir-square. Pupils can commence at any time, attend at their convenience, and learn any particular dance.

BALLET-MASTER DUMAS'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 24 West 4th-st., near Broadway.—Classes every day; all dances taught perfectly in one quarter; six in private lessons.

DRY GOODS.

Extraordinary Bargains.

A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Will offer on TUESDAY, March 4, 250 pieces of Grisaille and other LIGHT-COLORED SPRING SILKS at $1 per yard; the greater part recently sold from $1 50 to $2.
500 pieces JAPANESE SILKS at the extraordinary low price of $1 50.
A large assortment of NEW SHADES of Faille, Poult-de-Soie, &c., &c.,
And they have largely replenished their very extensive and popular stocks of
HEAVY BLACK SILKS, from $2 per yard upward.
Real India Camel's Hair, long and square, Shawls, very handsome, from $100 each, upward.
PARIS AND NEW-YORK READY-MADE SILK DRESSES, very elegant, from $50 each, upward.
A splendid assortment of Embroidered CASHMERE SACQUES, POLONAISE, &c.
The very latest PARIS NOVELTIES.
An unusually attractive stock of LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-WEAR.
Wardrobes, Embroidered Pique Walking Suits, Cloaks, &c.
BOYS' READY-MADE CLOTHING, the very latest cut and fashion, at extremely low prices.
B'WAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH & 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.
Will make a magnificent display of NOVELTIES in AXMINSTERS, AUBUSSON, and BERLIN CARPETS IN ONE PIECE. Paris Moquetts, Wiltons, Brussels, in choice and confined styles. Also, in Satin Damask Brocatelles, TAPESTRIES, TERRYS, REPS, COTALINES, EMBROIDERED Lace Curtains, Cornices, &c.
Linens, Sheetings, Flannels, Blankets, Damask, Damask Table-clothes, Napkins, White Goods, &c., and every description of useful
Housekeeping Goods,
Comprising the largest and most elegant stock they have ever offered,
AND AT UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
B'WAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH & 10TH STS.

OPENING WEEK.—SMITH'S PATTERN Bazaar, No. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st., begins MONDAY. IMPORTED NOVELTIES for the season. Everything new; superb toilets. The MAGIC COSTUME, the grand feature of the season, beautiful and convenient; patterns, with cloth models, ONE dollar each, now ready. Subscribe for SMITH'S Illustrated Pattern BAZAAR, just out, $1 per year; best fashion magazine in the world; sale-rooms open until 7 P. M., for two weeks. A. B. SMITH, NO. 914 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A WELL EDUCATED GERMAN GIRL, speaking four languages, who has traveled all through Europe, wishes to accompany some responsible party going abroad, and would take entire charge of all business matters, baggage, &c. Can be seen at No. 31 East 20th-st.

A FRENCH LADY OF EDUCATION and refinement, speaking several languages, wishes to accompany a family to Europe; she is accustomed to traveling, and never affected by seasickness; good references given. Address to Miss S. M., care of M. J. P. & Co., No. 680 Broadway, N. Y.

A LADY WISHES TO ACCOMPANY A family to California; will take care of an invalid or children for her passage; is anxious to leave within the next three months. Address for three days Home, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FRENCH PARISIAN dress-maker desires work at reasonable prices; patterns cut; fancy machine sewing done in the highest style of the art. Mme. Hanson, No. 87 4th-av.

HAIR-DRESSER.—A YOUNG COLORED woman, a skillful hair-dresser, wishes the patronage of ladies by the week or month; terms moderate; particular attention paid to orders. Call at No. 128 West 30th-st., second floor.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE English lady of many years' experience, desires the management of a boarding-house or a house rented in furnished rooms; understands cooking, catering, and housekeeping; is courteous and obliging; excellent references. Call or address A. B., No. 924 6th-av., between 52d and 53d sts., for three days.

J. W. CARPENTER Supplies employers in City and country with reliable Protestant and Catholic SERVANTS OF ALL KINDS At No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH maid, to go to Europe with a family who will return to America again; can be seen, with references, at her present employers. Call or address No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

LADIES SUPPLIED WITH FIRST-class help by applying at Mrs. STOCKWELL'S Intelligence Office, No. 1,303 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT LAUNdress wishes gentlemen's and ladies' washing at her residence; terms, $1 per dozen. Apply at No. 128 West 30th-st., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOman, some more gentlemen's washing, or would go out by the day. Call or address at No. 237 East 80th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS COLORED laundress solicits washing to do at home, or would go out by the day; satisfaction guaranteed. Call at No. 214 West 29th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW lady as weekly or monthly nurse; best physicians' and families' reference; City or country. Apply at No. 449 West 27th-st.

MALES.

BOOK-KEEPER OR CLERK.—BY A married man; a position in a banking-house prefered; can furnish references of character if desired. Address E. A., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FLORist and landscape gardener, German, single; is fully competent, and has had charge of green-houses and graperies; can give first-class recommendations; would like to take charge of some private place. Inquire at Nos. 695 and 743 Broadway, in flower-stores.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, Protestant, who thoroughly understands the management of green-houses, graperies, fruits, and vegetables. Address H. S., Gardener, Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO understands the care and management of green-houses, flowers, fruits, and vegetables; can lay out gardens, &c.; best testimonials. Address J. T., seed-store, No. 15 John-st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN man, nineteen years old, who speaks a little English, and has a good handwriting. Address F., No. 253 10th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—A SWEDE WISHES A situation where he can be useful to his employer; understands gardening, &c.; City or country; good references. Address F. L., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

WATCHMAN.—A SWEDE WISHES A SITuation as watchman or porter in a store, or where he can be useful to his employer; good references. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

GIRLS OF ALL NATIONALITIES may hear of good situations at Mrs. STOCKWELL'S Intelligence Office, No. 1,303 Broadway.

WANTED—A BOY IN A WHOLESALE boot and shoe house; must reside with his parents, in New-York or Brooklyn. Apply in own handwriting, Post-office Box No. 3,990.

WANTED.—A COLORED WOMAN AS cook, and a colored man as waiter; both must understand their business and have good recommendations. Apply at No. 18 West 50th-st.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, PURCHASING AGENT'S OFFICE, NO. 309 WEST 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1873.

WRITTEN PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until March 10 next, for supplying to the Erie Railway Company, 5,000 reams paper, more or less, for the current year, to be supplied as required for use, and in about the following proportions, delivered in New-York, subject to inspection:
1,500 reams 11lb. Cap, 13x16.
100 reams 13lb. Cap, 14¼x17, (No. 311.)
300 reams 14lb. Cap, 14x17.
300 reams 16lb. Cap, 14x17.
100 reams 18lb. Cap, 14x17.
50 reams 14lb. Cap, 14x17, pink.
50 reams 14lb. Cap, 14x17, yellow.
100 reams 22lb. No. 42, 16x28.
450 reams 22lb. W. bill, 17x22.
100 reams 28lb. W. bill, 17x24.
250 reams 30lb. W. bill, 17x24.
300 reams 14lb. D. letter, 16x20.
200 reams 20lb. D. letter, 16x20.
100 reams 28lb. Time-table, 20x26, to be worked wet.
100 reams 28lb. Time-table, 22x31½, to be worked wet.
300 reams 16lb. Ticket-sales, 16¾x18.
100 reams 20lb. Demy, 16x21.
100 reams 24lb. Demy, 16x21.
100 reams 26lb. Demy, 16x21.
100 reams 24lb. D. W. bill, 19x24.
100 reams 14lb. Com. Letter, 11¼x18.
100 reams 10lb. Packet Post, 11¼x18.
50 reams 36lb. Double Cap, 17x28.
Samples of any quality required will be furnished on application at this office, and any other information in regard to the same.
I. L. LOCKWOOD, Purchasing Agent.

DRY GOODS.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

Having enlarged our Mourning Department, and stocked it with all the novelties of the season in Mourning Goods, we are prepared to offer choice selections of Grenadines, in satin stripes and figures; Alpacas, in all the grades; Empress Cloths, Draps d'Alpine, d'Ete, and de Paris; Cachemire d'Ecosse, Poplins, &c., &c. Also, a full line of Crape Goods, Collars, Caps, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Ruchings, &c., &c.

Mourning orders and outfits completed, and delivered to any part of the City and vicinity in the shortest possible time.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.
FANCY SILKS,
MARCH, 1873,
FANCY SILKS.
WILL OPEN,
ON MONDAY, MARCH 3,
THE LARGEST AND RICHEST STOCK OF FANCY SILKS EVER EXHIBITED IN THIS CITY, COMPRISING SOME NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS, ENTIRELY THIS SEASON'S PRODUCTIONS.
CLEAR BRIGHT GROUND IN COLORS, AND BLACK AND WHITE, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, &c. GRAY AND BLACK, AND BLACK AND WHITE STRIPE, $1.
100 PIECES OF 24-INCH COLORED GROS-GRAINS, IN ENTIRELY NEW COLORS, TERRE D'EGYPT, VERT DE GRIS, PAON, LAPIS, CHAUVRE, $2 75 AND $3.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.
BLACK SILK DEPARTMENT,
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE
JAMES McCREERY & CO.
"FAMILY SILK," $2.
BONNETS.
25-INCH, SATIN FINISH, $2, $2 25 AND $2 50, THE REGULAR PRICE OF WHICH IS $2 50, $2 75 AND $3.
IN ORDER TO RENDER SATISFACTION, WE RECOMMEND ONLY THOSE BRANDS OF SILK WHICH HAVE STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS AND ARE APPROVED BY OUR OLDEST PATRONS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, MARCH 3, THEIR SPLENDID IMPORTATION OF
NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS,
COMPRISING
EMPRESS CLOTHS, LENOS,
SULTANAS, TAMISE CLOTH, ITALIAN MOHAIR, FRENCH CARMELITE, ENGLISH SERGES, PONGEES, SILK CHALLIES, JAPANESE SILKS, IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS, SICILIAN CACHEMIRE, &c., &c.
ALSO,
INDIA GRASS ROBES,
SICILIENNE CAMELE, CAMEL'S HAIR STRIPES, AND OTHER NOVELTIES IN GREAT VARIETY.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.
WILL OPEN,
ON MONDAY, MARCH 3,
SEVERAL CASES OF
NEW PERCALES.
FRENCH PRINTED BATISTE for suits.
LINEN SEERSUCKERS, and all the Novelties of the Season, in DOMESTIC CALICOS, GINGHAMS, &c., &c., AT VERY LOW PRICES.

BLACK ALPACAS
AND
MOURNING GOODS.
We shall offer on MONDAY THE CHEAPEST LINE OF BLACK Alpacas ever offered in this market.
REGULAR WIDTH BLACK ALPACAS,
20, 25, 28, 30, 37 and 50 cents per yard, purchased at the recent peremptory auction sales, and at least 30 per cent. less than ordinary rates. These, in connection with our great sale of cheap
DRESS GOODS,
which we are retailing at from 20 cents per yard and upward, are worthy the attention of every buyer.
An examination and comparison are solicited.
BRADBURY BROS
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.

Housekeeping Goods.
BARGAINS.
GREAT POPULAR SALE
of
Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings,
Barnsley Linen Sheetings,
Irish Shirting and Fronting Linens,
Table Damasks, Napkins,
Towels, Towelings, Crashes,
Table Cloths,
Jaconet Muslins, plaid, striped, and plain.
Nainsook Muslins, plaid, striped, and plain.
Cambric Muslins, plaid, striped, and plain.
Swiss Muslins, plaid, striped, and plain.
Victoria and Bishop Lawns.
Organdies, Tarlatans, Piques, Welts, and Cords.
Linens. Linens.
All the best brands imported.
Irish Fronting Linens at 45c., 50c., 55c., and 60c. per yard.
Irish Shirting Linens at 25c., 30c., 35c., and 37½c. per yard and upward.
Table Damasks, Napkins, Towels.
7-4 Loom Damasks at 30c., 35c., 37½c., and 40c. per yard.
7-4 Bleached Damasks at 50c., 55c., 62½c., 70c., and 75c. per yard.
8-4 Loom Damasks at 45c. to 62½c. per yard.
8-4 Bleached Damasks at 75c. to $1 10 per yard.
8-4 extra heavy Barnsley Damasks from 90c. to $1 45.
5-8 Linen Napkins at 85c., 90c., $1 10 to $1 50 per dozen.
3-4 Linen Napkins at $1 25 to $2 35 per dozen.
4-8 Linen Doylies at 55c., 60c., 62½c., 70c. to $1 per dozen.
Scotch Huck Towels, all linen, from $1 35 to $3 50 per dozen.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins,
all the
best brands manufactured,
retailed at the lowest wholesale prices.
Splendid Shirting Muslins only 12½c.
Very fine Shirting Muslins only 14c.
Extra Stout, for family use, only 16c.
Best quality made only 18c.
8-4 Sheetings at 25c., 30c., and 35c. per yard.
9-4 Sheetings at 32½c., 38c., and 40c. per yard.
10-4 Sheetings at 35c., 38c. to 45c. per yard.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.
LADIES' SUITS.
A full stock of all the Fashionable Styles, at very attractive prices.
Also, a large assortment of Ball and Evening Dresses.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER FABRICS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Will open, on March 3, an Extensive Line of all the Latest Productions in
SATIN STRIPED AND PLAIN ALGERINES,
FIGURED AND STRIPED GAZE CHAMBRAIS,
FIGURED, STRIPED, AND PLAIN BAPTISTE,
ARMURE CHALLIE, PERCALES,
CAMELS'-HAIR SERGES AND CLOTHS,
INDIA CASHMERES AND FRENCH SERGES,
SELF-COLORS IN SATIN STRIPE SERGES,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH STRIPED POPLINS,
EMBROIDERED AND PLAIN PIQUES,
PARIS PRINTED ORGANDIES AND LAWNS,
BORDERED CAMBRICS, LAWNS, AND ORGANDIES,
&c., &c.

Exposition of
SPRING CARPETINGS.
We have now open an unusually large assortment, in NEW DESIGNS and COLORINGS, of
Dutch and Smyrna Carpets,
In a Great Variety of Sizes.
AUBUSSONS, AXMINSTERS & MOQUETTES,
In Drawing-room Sizes, and Colored to Match the New Upholstery Shadings.
ROYAL WILTONS,
Manufactured specially to order for Dining-rooms, Libraries, Halls, and Stairs.
English Body Brussels,
A splendid assortment in NEW PRIVATE PATTERNS.
Velvets and Tapestries,
Three-ply and Ingrains,
English and American Oil Cloths,
And a full stock of
Druggets, Rugs, Mats, &c., &c.,
ALL AT
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
HOTELS
AND
Steam-boats
CARPETED & UPHOLSTERED
in the best manner and on the most favorable terms by
Arnold, Constable & CO.,
Broadway, corner 19th-st.,
NEW-YORK.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
WILSON & GREIG
NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.,
have just received several cases of new goods for early Spring wear, which they will open at retail on MONDAY, March 3, consisting of the largest and choicest stock of novelties in our branch of business ever held by one house.
EMBROIDERED CAMEL'S HAIR POLONAISES
and DOLMANS unmade, in new shade and beautiful design, only $85.
BLACK EMBROIDERED
CASHMERE POLONAISES, DOUBLE and TRIPLE CAPES, and a variety of BLACK CASHMERE GARMENTS, richly trimmed, all new, from $8 to $100.
Also, new CLOTH JACKETS and a variety of Paris novelties in the various departments—many exclusive and most desirable.
Also, one case of
CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTHS,
in new shades, and other new materials, well worth the inspection of ladies in quest of new goods.
Also, 100 INFANTS' FRENCH EMBROIDERED PIQUE CLOAKS and WALKING COATS, very rich patterns.
SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARING SALE.
To make room for the above-mentioned goods, the present stock, which is also large, and well assorted in all departments, will be sold at such prices as will insure speedy sale. As a considerable portion of our stock of CLOAKS and COSTUMES are consigned, we are in a position to offer 300 COSTUMES for from $12 to $45, which is 25 per cent. less than the cost of importation.
WILSON & GREIG,
No. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER 9TH-ST.

GREAT SALE OF CARPETINGS, &c., &c.,
AT SHEPPARD KNAPP'S,
Nos. 183 and 185 6th-av.
Will offer on Monday, and continue until all are sold, a large lot of goods, slightly damaged by water, consisting of
Body Brussels, from $1 40.
Tapestry Brussels, from $1 15.
Piano covers, from $7 50.
Upholstery goods, &c.
This is a chance seldom met with to get the finest goods at about one-half their value.
Also,
The finest assortment of English velvets.
The finest assortment of five-frame body Brussels.
Tapestry Brussels.
Three-ply and ingrain carpets.
English and American oil-cloths, all widths.
At specially reduced prices.
Druggets of every description.
SHEPPARD KNAPP, Nos. 183 and 185 6th-av.

MORITZ DINKELSPIEL,
NO. 737 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE.
BARGAINS
IN LACES, EMBROIDERIES, DRESS TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, &c., &c.
All goods BELOW COST, to make room for Spring importation.

LADIES.—A PERFECT SYSTEM OF DRESSmaking taught in two lessons; a perfect fit guaranteed every time without basting or trying on.
Mrs. GRIPPEN, No. 781 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.

$5,000,000

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

COUPON AND REGISTERED. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN, or eastern end of this line, whose Bonds were so rapidly sold last Summer,

Is Now Finished,

and will be opened for business, in connection with the TOLEDO AND WABASH and other Western Roads, at a very early day. The CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN, or western end of this line, is now being rapidly built, and the Company expect it to be finished during the present year.

THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE, when completed through, will be of immense advantage to the shipping interests of the Great West, being *Level, Straight* and thirty-three miles Shorter than any other route. Having connections with all the lines running into Buffalo at the East and Chicago at the West, and under the management of some of the most experienced railroad operators of the country, its success is rendered a certainty, and its Bonds must be a safe and profitable investment. It makes the shortest and best connections going West, both at Toledo and Detroit, and is the only Seven per Cent. Gold Bond on any through Trunk line now offered.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of....................................$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.
Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 14 WALL-ST., N. Y.
ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 10 PLACE VENDOME, PARIS.

Travelers' Credits
issued, both in STERLING, on
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND IN FRANCS, ON PARIS.
UNDER THE SAME LETTER.

CIRCULAR NOTES
of £10, £20, and £50 on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS: EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PARIS.

Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. Railway Loans negotiated.

10 Per Cent. INTEREST!

County, Town, City, and School District Bonds of IOWA, ILLINOIS, KANSAS, and NEBRASKA For sale by
BROWN, WADSWORTH & CO., Bankers,
No. 22 Nassau-st, New-York.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.
Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe.
Correspondents:
CITY BANK OF LONDON,
AND WEINER WECHSLER BANK, VIENNA.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 122 BOWERY AND NO. 200 BROADWAY.
ELECTION NOTICE.
STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.
The annual election for twenty-five directors and three inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 13, 1873.
Poll opened at 12 M. and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of March next, there will be drawn by lot, at the office of the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad Company, in the City of Springfield, State of Illinois, twenty three bonds of said company. Notice of the bonds so drawn will be given in due time.
S. H. MELVIN, President
Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad Company
FEB. 28, 1873.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE CLERKS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, FEB. 24, 1873.
AN ELECTION FOR FOUR DIRECTORS of the first class and for three inspectors of election for the ensuing year will be held at the rooms of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters, No. 156 Broadway, on SATURDAY, March 8. Polls open from 4 to 5 P. M. The annual meeting of the association will be held at 3 P. M. same day and place.
W. D. STROBEL, Jr., Corresponding Secretary.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, Feb. 21, 1873.
SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED, "Proposals for Bonds," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock on MONDAY, March 3, for the purchase of $100,000 seven per cent. Public Park Bonds, due in 1915. The Controller reserves the right to reject all bids not to the interest of the city.
F. H. SCHROEDER, Controller.

A HOUSE ENGAGED IN THE NEGOTIATION of railway and municipal securities, desires the services of an active, intelligent, and trustworthy canvasser and traveling agent; an experienced man who can present satisfactory references can secure a permanent position. Address SECURITIES, Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1873.
DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the road for the six months ending 31st December ultimo, of Three and one-half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, and also a dividend of One and three-quarters per Cent. on the common stock, from the earnings of the road for twelve months ending Dec. 31 last; both payable on the 15th day of March next, at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., No. 11 Nassau-st., to the registered holders thereof at the closing of the books. The Transfer-books for both Preferred and Common stock will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 1st day of March next, and remain closed until the morning of the 18th of March.
By order of the Board.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED interest on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY due March 1, 1873, will be paid at the office of Leonard, Sheldon & Foster, No. 10 Wall-st., on and after that date.
D. E. CULVER, Treasurer.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST due March 1, 1873, on the United States Court Receiver's Certificates of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad will be paid at the office of the New-York State Loan and Trust Company, No. 93 Broadway. A limited amount of these certificates are for sale at 90 and interest.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., STEAM MARBLE works, No. 229 West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head stones, of superior workmanship, at very low prices.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

15 EAST 49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.
For sale, in 49th-st., just east of 5th-av., a beautiful four-story brown stone house, 17x60 feet. Has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner; the plumbing-work, mantels, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 100.5 feet in depth.
The owner will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York, at a very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable. A comparatively small amount of cash to be paid down.
For further particulars and permits apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

A.—LOTS AT LOWEST RATES!
Morningside Park, near 116th-st., four lots.
11th-av., 99th-st., four lots, very commanding ground.
5th-av., 91st-st., five lots, highest grade on avenue.
8th-av., 102d-st., four lots, superb view of Park.
57th-st., 9th-av., six lots, for public building, &c.
58th st., near Madison-av., three lots, excavated, cheap.
Grand Boulevard, 82d-st., one or five lots.
Riverside Park, a superb full front, very cheap.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

EAST 54TH-ST., NO. 6.—A DESIRABLE four story high-stoop brown-stone house, 22 feet front, lot 36x100, and stable, for sale cheap; terms to suit. Also, No. 1 East 62d-st., Nos. 18 and 24 East 57th-st., Nos. 8 and 80 West 57th st., Nos. 20 and 41 West 56th-st., No. 12 East 54th-st., Nos. 3 and 5 West 53d-st., Nos. 1 and 15 East 53d-st., Nos. 6, 16, 22, and 65 West 52d-st., Nos. 5 and 14 East 48th-st., No. 74 West 47th st., No. 11 East 40th-st., and No. 73 West 38th-st.; $30,000 to $80,000 upward.
W. P. SEYMOUR,
No. 171 Broadway.

AN EXECUTORS' SALE OF A VALUABLE plot of lots on the upper part of Broadway, near James Gordon Bennett's residence, for $25,000 less than their present value. Property in this vicinity is rapidly increasing in value; must be sold by order of executors; terms liberal.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A MADISON-AV. HOUSE FOR SALE, near and south of Central Park, west side, four story, brown-stone, high stoop, well built, hard wood on three floors, painted, and in complete order; price only $47,000. Full particulars of
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

FIFTH-AV. HOUSES FOR SALE—BY WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.—An elegant new 35-foot house in best part of avenue; a handsome corner, 30 feet wide; others from 16 to 30 feet wide, all with extensions, some of which are really bargains. The lots could not be purchased and the houses built at anything like the prices now asked.

STORE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, Mercer, Greene, Wooster, South 5th-av., Thompson, Spring, Prince sts., and other desirable locations; among the list will be found several desirable corners and large parcels. For further particulars, apply to
ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES,
No. 96 Broadway.

NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—A NEAT three-story high-stoop brown-stone house on 62d-st., near Lexington-av.; 18 feet wide, finished in black walnut, on first floor; all modern improvements; in perfect order; with carpets, gas-fixtures, &c., or completely furnished; for sale cheap.
W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

"A CIVIL ANSWER COSTS NOTHING." "No trouble to show houses." If you want to buy property, either for occupation or investment, call and see the undersigned before purchasing elsewhere.
W. J. HARPER,
No. 862 3d-av., near 52d-st.

SIX OR NINE CHOICE LOTS, BEtween 5th and Madison avs., below 70th-st., at an exceedingly low price. Also, the finest corner plots and single lots on and near 5th and Madison avs, below and fronting the Park.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE OR ALL OF THE VERY desirable three and four story houses Nos. 586, 4, and 2 7th-av., at junction of Broadway, including corner, will be rented; must very soon be in demand for business purposes; price reasonable. Apply to Owner, No. 59 Liberty-st., basement.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—THREE-story and basement brown-stone front house, No. 317 West 51st-st., near 8th-av.; house built four years ago, and last year put in complete order; painted, frescoed, &c. Apply after 2 P. M., at house, or of the owner; terms to suit. RANDALL, No. 554 8th-av.

FOR SALE—ONE FOUR-STORY AND BASEment high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x50, corner house; five four-story and basement high stoop brown-stone houses, 16x50; two four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone houses, 13x55; corner Lexington-av. and 71st-st. Apply on premises.

A.—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, EXTRA Cheap.—52d-st., adjoining 5th-av., 22 feet; 51st-st., near 5th-av., 22 feet; 43d-st., just first east of Broadway, 25 feet. Bargains.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

A DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone high-stoop house, 21.6x55x100.5, in West 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in fee; good order; price only $40,000.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

A.—DWELLINGS, FULL AND EXTRA size, just out of 5th-av., on 47th, 53d, 56th, 57th, and 62d sts.; all new, hard woods, &c., and at lowest prices.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

FORTY-THIRD-ST., JUST EAST OF Broadway.—Full-size overly desirable frescoed dwelling for immediate sale, furnished or unfurnished; possession; extra cheap. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

EIGHTH-AV., NEAR CENTRAL PARK and Broadway, corner 56th-st.—A splendid store and private dwelling in rear, lot 25 by 100, for sale exceedingly cheap.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND BASEment high-stoop brown-stone house in perfect order; all improvements; price low, and terms easy. Inquire on premises, No. 127 East 71st-st., between Park and Lexington avs.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE—A HANDSOME three-story high-stoop brick house on 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; is in perfect order throughout. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 53D-ST., AN ELEgant four-story brown-stone house, in perfect order. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st.
Branch office, No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, on East 46th-st., NEAR 5TH-AV. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st.
Branch office, No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

FOR SALE—SOUTH-WEST CORNER 78TH-st., Madison-av.; Nos. 343—347 East 62d-st.; Nos. 27—31 East 65th-st.; Nos. 23—29 East 64th-st. Extra cabinet finish, wall and pier glasses. Apply to S. M. STYLES & SON, on premises.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 47TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., a four-story brown-stone house. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st.
Branch office, No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, ON 5TH-AV., above 42d-st., four-story brown-stone house, of extra width. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st.
Branch office, No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

WM. H. RAYNOR, NO. 5½ PINE-ST., offers for sale first-class houses near 5th-av. on 46th, 47th, 53d, 54th, 56th, 57th, 62d, 63d, and 66th sts.; several fine corners on Madison-av. Also, low-price houses in good locations.

THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE, west of 3d-av., $14,000; four-story brown-stone, between Madison and 5th avs., $23,000.
W. J. HARPER,
No. 862 3d-av., near 52d-st.

TRINITY CHURCH LEASES FOR sale of improved property in the Ninth Ward on Morton-street, between Greenwich and Bedford streets, for sale low. Apply to CARTER & HEDDEN, No. 11 Pine street, Room No. 8.

$33,000.—ON 36TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., a modern four-story high-stoop house, 20 feet front; fine order; a bargain; others variously located, at moderate prices. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

SOME OF THE BEST BUILT AND finest finished houses in the City are those on 64th-st. and Madison-av.; massive stone fronts; inside finish cabinet-work. Built by S. M. STYLES & SONS.

57TH-ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9th avs.—No Rock—Two full lots for sale cheap, and little or no money wanted, if immediately improved. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$17,000.—FIRST-CLASS LOCATION. A large four-story brick house with all modern improvements. Inquire on premises, No. 127 East 31st-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

FIFTY-FIRST-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—AN exceedingly desirable 22-foot house, furnished or unfurnished, for sale cheap, in fee. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

$18,000.—ONLY FOR A FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house on 15th-st., near 6th-av. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

VALUABLE 3D-AV. AND 35TH-ST. corner property for sale, to close a partnership. Will be sold cheap, if sold before the 6th instant. Inquire of owner, at No. 554 3d-av.

MADISON-AV., MURRAY HILL.—A modern elegant corner house, 33 feet front, four-story high-stoop; $120,000. A smaller house taken in part payment. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAIN—EXTRA WELL-built four story, brown stone, 18x55, on wide street, and Park entrance. Owner, No. 50 East 79th-st., off Madison-av.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON THE south-west corner of Houston and Thompson sts.; size 70x75. Apply to T. B. RICH, No. 214 Thompson-st., or H. F. WOODWARD, No. 23 Carmine-st.

A.—53D-ST., LESS THAN 100 FEET from Madison-av., two lots for sale at $35,000, excavated; block well improved.
F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

A.—BARGAIN.—78TH-ST., BETWEEN Madison-av., single lots for $12,000; terms easy.
F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 39 WEST 33D-ST.; EXCELlent location; house in elegant order. Inquire on premises, between 2 and 4 P. M. only.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION! CAUTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Parties wishing to buy these celebrated Bitters, and desirous of obtaining the genuine article, are cautioned against the imitations and counterfeits offered in the American markets by unscrupulous individuals, but easily recognized by the poor way in which they generally are put up, and principally by their vile taste, while the genuine article, though a stomach Bitters, is very palatable and pleasant to every refined taste, and has nothing of the apothecary-shop. BUY ONLY OF RESPECTABLE HOUSES.
L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent, No. [illegible] Liberty-st.
Post-office Box No. 1,029. New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE.
CENTRAL AVENUE.
11½ acres, with house.
110 lots, with house.
8 lots, suitable for a hotel.
136 lots, some on side streets.
25 acres, about 1¼ miles from Central Bridge.
16 acres, about 1¼ miles from Central Bridge.
6 acres, about 1¼ miles from Central Bridge.
56 lots near Jerome Park.
14 acres near Jerome Park.
80 acres near White Plains.
FORDHAM RIDGE.
6¼ acres on King's Bridge Road.
3¾ acres, with cottage and stable.
5 acres, with house and stable.
2¾ acres, with house and stable.
6¼ acres, with house and stable.
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD.
10 acres, one mile from Third-avenue Bridge.
5 acres, with fine house and stable.
15 acres, near West Farms.
44 acres, near Fordham.
TREMONT.
10 acres, near centre of village.
3½ acres, near depot.
Plots of from one to twenty lots, in desirable localities.
WESTCHESTER.
40 acres near Port Chester depot.
100 acres on one of the Points.
50 acres on Throgg's Neck.
50 acres on Throgg's Neck.
16 acres on Throgg's Neck, with house.
80 lots Schuylerville.
140 acres opposite village West Farms.
5 acres on Bronx River.
SOMERS—1,275 acres will be sold at a bargain.
CROTON FALLS—175 acres, with good house.
GOLDEN'S BRIDGE—400 acres, with two fine houses.
KATONAH—25 acres, with handsome house.
HART'S CORNER—5 acres, with house.
PELHAM—150 acres on Pelham Bay.
MOUNT VERNON—75 acres, within ½ mile of depot.
KING'S BRIDGE—40 acres, within ½ mile of depot.
Also, furnished and unfurnished places in the vicinity of High Bridge.
ALSO,
Small places of from three to ten city lots, with good buildings, worth from $4,000 to $10,000.
ALSO,
Large places with first-class houses, worth from $20,000 to $200,000.
Apply to HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway, or Tremont, Westchester Co.

QUICK TRANSIT.
Choice WESTCHESTER County PROPERTY,
ON
HUDSON, HARLEM, and NEW-HAVEN Railroads,
and on the line of the
New-York, Boston, and Montreal Railroad.
PLOTS OF ALL SIZES
at prices worthy of investigation.
COUNTRY-SEATS, VILLAGE PROPERTY, &c.
BLACKWELL & CO.,
No. 55 Liberty-st.

NEAR HIGH BRIDGE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
On the line of the Hudson River Railroad, and within twenty-five minutes of 42d-st.,
Two or three elegantly-furnished houses, with all the conveniences, such as gas, water, billiard-room, fine stables, &c.
Also,
Unfurnished cottages and houses, ranging from $800 to $1,500 rent per year.
Most of the above have splendid views of the Harlem River and Valley.
Apply to HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway, or Tremont.

REAL ESTATE INVESTORS, INSTITUTES, COLLEGES.—We are enabled to offer for sale a most valuable and handsome property of over 100 acres, with a very large water-front, overlooking Hell Gate and this City, close to depot of the Harlem River and Portchester Railroad, (now nearly completed,) and within nine miles of the City Hall, or one hour by Harlem, steam-boat and drive. The property is admitted by all to be the finest on the Sound, or in Westchester County. As a site for an institution, it cannot be surpassed.
Terms and price will command attention.
Full particulars from sole agents of the estate.
F. G. & D. BROWN,
No. 99 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

GREENWICH, CONN.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE of the subscriber, with 5 acres of land. House 30x45 feet and extension 30x22 feet; planned by Calvert Vaux. Built in best manner and in fine order, having every convenience, together with never-failing supply of purest water, stables, carriage-house, and out-buildings. Ground laid out in lawn, walks, and flower-beds, evergreens, shrubs, and shade-trees. Garden stocked with every variety of fruits. Price much less than cost. Terms very easy. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A BARGAIN.—On the Harlem Railroad, one mile from depot, a fine country seat, consisting of six acres of land, all kinds of fruit in abundance, shade-trees, fine well of water, trout-brook, a large dwelling and carriage-house, a tenement-house and barn; also, a store and dwelling and stable; fine place for business; one of the most healthy locations in the country; churches, schools, post-office, &c., convenient; cars pass six times a day; price, $8,000. Apply at No. 99 Murray-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson, at almost every station on the line of the Hudson River Railroad, between this City and Albany.
Parties desiring to purchase or hire will find it to their interest to consult the advertiser, as he is intimately acquainted with the value and location of most all the property on the river bank and interior country.
S. EMBERSON,
No. 659 6th-av.

NEWARK, N. J.—FOR SALE IN THE UPtown of Newark, (Woodside,) a snug frame house, eight rooms, two stories; well built and hard-finished throughout; furnace in cellar, and water in kitchen and bath-room; lot 50x200; in a desirable locality, and but five minutes' walk from two railroads to New-York; price $5,000. For particulars, address C. H., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE—THIRty acres finest quality land, pleasantly located; all necessary buildings; half mile from railroad depot; churches, schools, &c.; price $4,000. Inquire of M. S. HALLOCK, corner Franklin-av. and Milton-st., Greenpoint, or Col. N. W. HALLOCK, Jamesport, Long Island, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN ORANGE, N. J.—House, containing eleven rooms, and lot, 50x100; handsomely located on Essex, near Main-st., and only three minutes from railroad depot. For terms, &c., apply to AUGUSTUS P. McGRAW, No. 88 Wall-st., Rooms Nos. 11 and 12, or N. J. DEMAREST, Newark N. J.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY PLACE, ten or eighty acres, on the Hudson River, at Scarborough, one mile below Sing Sing; large double brick house, 50x52; stable, gate-house, and other outbuildings; views very fine. Apply to EDWARD AUSTEN, No. 287 Pearl-st., or ROBERT H. BOORMAN, No. 81 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—IN WOODSTOCK, WITHIN one mile of Harlem Bridge, a very elegant, well-situated (and in an advancing neighborhood as to future prospects) place of 3¼ acres.
The house is nearly new, just been overhauled, and is in the most perfect order. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway, or Tremont.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—LARGE ITALian villa just completed expressly for the owner at Montrose Station, Orange, N. J. Also, two fine houses at Yonkers; superb river views. Full information by HUBERT & PIRSSON, Architects,
No. 194 Broadway.

VILLAS AND COTTAGES ERECTED to order at reasonable prices, and on easy terms; plans, specifications, and estimates made; special attention given to the selection of building sites, &c.
HUBERT & PIRSSON, Architects,
No. 194 Broadway.

RESIDENCE AT WESTPORT, CONN.—Double house of seventeen rooms, good cellar, good water, abundance of fruit, fine shade and water-view, convenient to depot. Land adjoining for sale. Address Mrs. C. SANFORD.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON STATEN Island, within thirty minutes of Wall-st., desirable residences, with fine view, and park attached; terms of sale easy; rents low. Further particulars at the office of the estate of ERNEST FIEDLER, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A PRETty place, of thirty acres, prime land, six miles above Paterson, N. J., adjoining railroad station and village; new buildings, brook, fruit; very healthy; $12,000.
M. FRENCH,
No. 148 Ten Eyck-st., Williamsburg.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, N. J., A THREE-story and basement house, situated on High-st., (east side,) convenient to Newark and New-York Railroad; it contains eleven rooms and bath-room; stable in rear of lot, with entrance from side street. Address J. D., Box No. 111 New-York *Times* Office.

STAMFORD.—LARGE MODERN RESIdence, carriage-house, forty acres; healthfulness unsurpassed; beautiful trout stream; $12,000; rare bargain; others. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL LOT IN FLUSHing, short walk from stations; 80x180; gas and sewer; fenced; price $2,200, half cash. J. L. STEELE, next to Post-office, Flushing, or B. L. CLARKE, No. 51 Wall-st.

A GENTLEMAN GOING TO SOUTH-eastern Texas to attend to his own lands will investigate the interest of others for a reasonable compensation. Refers to O. D. Jewett, Esq., No. 182 Front st., to whose care address LAWYER.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY fine grazing farm of 213 acres in Livingston County, near Geneseo, in this State. Will be exchanged for property in New-York or Brooklyn. Apply to Post-office Box No. 1,676 New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR HIRE WITH privilege of buying, a good house, eleven or twelve rooms, and not less than two acres of land; must be less than a mile from railroad station, and about an hour from New-York; New-York State preferred; price must be moderate. Apply to E. P. JOHNSON, No. 55 Liberty-st.

WANTED A FURNISHED HOUSE.—A gentlemen and wife wish to rent a high-stoop furnished house from April 1, located between 35th and 56th sts., and 4th and 6th avs.; rent not over $4,000. Address, stating location and price, JOHNSON, Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

A QUIET AMERICAN FAMILY OF three, wish to rent from May 1, a part of a private house about five rooms, unfurnished, for house-keeping; will pay a fair price, and will give undoubted references as to responsibility, &c. Address M. E. M., Station D, Astor-place.

NUMEROUS APPLICATIONS TO BUY AND RENT.—Owners of property wishing to rent, sell or exchange, send particulars to W. J. HARPER, No. 862 3d-av., near 52d-st.

WANTED TO RENT—ON THE WEST side, a first or second floor, by a small family of adults. Address D. P., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT SALE

IN PARTITION.
VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE
ON THE
LINE OF THE GRAND DRIVES,
AND NEAR THE
NEW NATIONAL PARADE GROUND
JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction,
ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1873,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of
NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Esq., Referee.
No. 147 West 29th-st., 289.7 feet east of 7th av., the lot of land with the brick stables.
Also, valuable property at Inwood, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York.
Four lots of land south-east corner of Hudson-av. and C-st., each lot 25x100 feet.
One plot of ground between 214th and 215th sts., containing 4 713/1000 acres, known as the Thompson Estate.
On this plot, situated at the apex of Inwood Hill, is a large three-story and basement brick and stucco-finished villa mansion, with tower, having all the conveniences of hot and cold water, gas, furnace, covered porte-cochère, with balcony, &c. On first floor, large drawing-room, library, and dining-room, with spacious halls, butler's room and piazzas. On second floor, four large and two small rooms, bath-room, cedar and other closets. On third floor, four rooms. The grounds are handsomely laid out in lawn, grove, flower and kitchen gardens, containing many fine grafted fruits, with an abundance of old forest trees and evergreens, a fine spring of good water, also large stable and carriage-house, with addition for coachman and servants' rooms, large ice-house and other out-buildings. The views of the Hudson River and surrounding country from this desirable site are not surpassed, if equaled, by any on New-York Island. The property is in a neighborhood contiguous to the Dyckman Estate, and increasing in value daily.
For maps and full particulars, inquire at office of Auctioneer, No. 23 Pine-st., New-York.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Sheriff's Real Estate Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, March 5, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Jeremiah Quinlan, James Lynch, and John E. Develin, trustees of Walter Roche.
EIGHTH-AVENUE—North-east corner of 55th-st., four five-story brown-stone houses, with stores, Nos. 930, 932, 934, and 936 8th-av.; good buildings; fine location.
FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET—Four story, French roof, brown stone, No. 257 West 55th st., in the rear of the above.
SIXTY-EIGHTH-STREET—The undivided half of seven lots and part of lot north side 68th-st., 100 feet west of 9th av., each lot 25x100.4.
ONE HUNDREDTH-STREET—Full lot south side of 100th st., 200 feet east of 10th-av., near Boulevard.
MULBERRY-STREET, No. 27—House and lot, 25x74.
MOTT-STREET—Nos. 68, 70, 72, and 74 Mott-st., houses and lots, each lot 25x94 feet.
BAXTER-STREET, No. 121—Front and rear houses.
Maps and particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 4 Pine-st.
Also, on same day.
SIXTY-EIGHTH-STREET—Two lots, south side, 100 feet west of 11th-av.
On THURSDAY, March 6,
TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET—House and stable No. 343 East 24th-st.
ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH-STREET—Three full lots, south side, near 2d-av.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY, ON 1ST-AV., 17TH AND 75TH STS., AT AUCTION.
HUGH N. CAMP will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 6, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
FIRST-AVENUE.—All that certain lot, with the front and rear building thereon, known as No. 415 1st-av., west side, 43.8 feet north of 24th-st., lot 18.6 x100 feet. Front building is a three-story brick tenement, 18.6 by about 45 feet deep. Rear building is two-story brick.
SEVENTEENTH-STREET.—Three-story brick front house and lot, No. 423 East 17th-st., south side, about 194 feet west of Avenue A. Lot 25x92 feet.
SEVENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—The valuable three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 420 East 75th-st., south side, 234 feet 3 inches east of 1st-av. House in good order, and contains all the modern improvements. Lot 18.9x102.2 feet.
Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 106 Broadway, corner of Pine-st., New-York.

WM. COLE, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF 300 VACANT lots and seven houses and lots in the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of Brooklyn. Also, store property Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st., New-York.
COLE & MURPHY will sell by auction on TUESDAY, March 11, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 379 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall, by order of executors of Robert Adair and Charles Cooper.
Ten per cent. and $10 auction fee on each lot on day of sale; sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage.
Maps at D. Barnett's, No. 397 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; M. S. Thompson's, No. 33 Nassau-st., New-York, and Theo. F. Jackson's, No. 45 Broadway, Brooklyn.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES TO RENT, FURNISHED and unfurnished.
On West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., three story, brick.
On East 17th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., four story, brick.
On East 29d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs, four story, brown stone.
On West 30th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., four story, brown stone.
On West 31st-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., four story, brown stone.
On East 34th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., four story, brick.
On West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four story, brown stone.
On East 40th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., three story, brown stone.
On East 53d-st., near 5th-av., four story, brown stone.
On West 57th-st., four story, brown stone.
On Lexington-av., near 44th-st., four story, brown stone.
On Madison-av., near 34th-st., four story, brown stone.
Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine st.
Branch office, No. 33 East 17th-st (Union-square).

TO LET FURNISHED.
The residence of the late Jesse W. Benedict, at Audubon Park, Washington Heights, New-York City. This property occupies the entire block between 155th and 156th sts., and has a frontage on the Hudson with a commanding view both up and down the river; the house is large, and in perfect order; Croton water, gas, and every convenience and improvement; the stable is first-class; accommodation for six horses; grounds tastefully laid out with a great variety of shade trees; fountain, Summer-house, and everything requisite for an elegant residence.
For further particulars apply to
COLEMAN BENEDICT, No. 14 Broad-st., or
PETER CARTER, No. 530 Broadway,
Executors.

AT TARRYTOWN—WITHIN TEN MINutes walk of the depot.—To let, furnished complete, or for sale, a beautiful French-roof house, containing eight bedrooms, parlor, library, dining-room, kitchen, laundry, bath-room, gas, hot and cold water, &c.; grounds front on three streets; fine shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, &c.; stable and carriage-house.
House newly furnished with Brussels carpets and black walnut furniture.
Will rent, with immediate possession, for one year, or term of years; or will sell at a reasonable price on easy terms. Rent, $1,800 per year.
S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th-av.

TO LEASE AT A LOW RENT—A brick villa, situated on the Boulevard, between 142d and 143d sts.; premises consist of fourteen lots; the building stands on a high elevation, commanding a full and beautiful view of the Hudson River; house contains twelve rooms with all modern improvements and in perfect order; shade trees, handsome lawn, and stable attached. Apply to
EDWARD J. KING & SONS,
No. 428 Broome-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—No. 284 Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts.
No. 21 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
No. 226 West 47th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.
No. 110 West 45th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
Apply to HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN West 38th-st., near 5th-av., four-story, brown-stone, high-stoop, in complete order, and very desirable for private family.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

TO LET—TO FAMILIES DESIROUS OF ENjoying the advantages of living on the Central Park; the elegant four-story brown-stone house, No. 2 East 86th-st., within 100 feet of 5th-av.; this house has been built and occupied three years; the Madison-avenue cars start from the corner of 86th-st. Apply to E. N. TAILER, Jr., No. 47 Walker-st.

TO LET—A FINE FIRST-FLOOR LOFT, either entire, in part, or fitted up in offices; it is at No. 27 Park-place, corner of Church-st., and running through to Murray; light on three sides from eighteen windows; hoistway on Murray-st., three years' lease. Apply to J. B. FORD & CO., No. 27 Park-place.

A RARE BARGAIN FOR ANY WHO wish to keep house.—A beautiful floor of six rooms and basement kitchen, to rent low, and the furniture, which is handsome and nearly new, to sell at a sacrifice. No. 877 8th-av., between 52d and 53d sts.

TO RENT—FOR PRIVATE DWELLINGS only, the five-story English basement houses, Nos. 43 and 49 West 19th-st.; are in excellent order, and have all the modern conveniences. For permits apply to HENRY TAYLOR, Real Estate, No. 112 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE COUNtry-seat of the subscriber at Rye, Westchester County, New-York, for two years; stable, garden, ice-house filled, and about twenty acres of land. Apply to JOHN C. JAY, No. 24 West 48th-st.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET, in 16th, 19th, 46th, 48th and 53d sts., West, and 25th, 34th, 40th, 45th, and 57th sts., east. For lists and full particulars apply to OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house to let, No. 407 East 34th-st.; rent $800. Also, two-story and basement house, 1st-av., between 84th and 85th sts.; $650. Apply to GEO. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

A NUMBER OF HANDSOME FURNISHED and unfurnished houses, with fine grounds, at Fort Washington and Inwood to let, from $1,000 to $4,500.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 112 Broadway.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—HOUSE NO. 28 West 33d-st. Apply to HENRY DRAPER, No. 142 Pearl-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE CLOTHING, &c., &c., manufactured extensively by C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

LELAND'S
STURTEVANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the "Times" West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY,
NO. 114 EAST 19TH-ST.
Handsomely-furnished second-story front large and single room, (en suite or separate,) with board. References.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

TWENTY-NINTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Desirable location for first-class physician; one or more rooms, with or without board; possession in April. Address B. L., Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

NO. 41 WEST 19TH-ST.—BOARD—Well-furnished sunny front rooms, on third and fourth floors; no moving this Spring; terms reasonable to permanent parties.

NO. 9 EAST 9TH-ST., BETWEEN UNIversity-place and 5th-av.—Double and single rooms for gentleman and wife or parties of gentlemen; $5 to $10; table board, $4.

NO. 391 HUDSON-ST.—TWO YOUNG men wishing board and lodging, with home comforts, in a private English family, can be accommodated; terms, $6 to $7.

ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM TO LET, WITH board, to two gentlemen or gentleman and wife; every modern convenience; quite comfortable home; private family. Call at No. 208 West 35th-st.

NO. 23 GROVE-ST.—A PRIVATE FAMily would let, with board, a furnished front parlor, with closets; house and accommodation first-class; terms reasonable; location eligible.

FIFTH-AV.—A COMMODIOUS SUITE OF three or five rooms can be had, with private table, on moderate terms, in the pleasantly-located double house No. 45 5th-av.

NO. 308 EAST 13TH-ST.—TWO DOORS from 2d-av.—Furnished rooms, with board; terms moderate.

NO. 5 EAST 30TH-ST.—ONE LARGE front room, well furnished, to rent, with board, for one or two gentlemen; also, hall bedroom.

NO. 288 FIFTH-AV.—A PARLOR AND bedroom, handsomely furnished, together or separate, without board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A room, with breakfast at 12 M., in the vicinity of Central Park, west side; terms $20 per month; permanent, if suited. Address A. G. J., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL.—SUMMER resort; unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, billiards, &c.; climate most healthy; tropical fevers and ague unknown; water cure removed. Send stamp for circular.
IRAD FULLER, Sup't, Northampton, Mass.
C. BANTA, Secretary.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TO CLERKS, SALESMEN, AND PERSONS DEPENDING ON SALARIES.—Williamsburgh and Nineteenth Ward dwellings to rent at $500 and upward; $5,000 and upward will buy you a home, making a safe twenty per cent. investment, better than savings banks; good location, near ferries to Grand and Roosevelt sts., New-York; terms easy. O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 87 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—The handsome three-story residence, No. 28 Second place, Brooklyn, thirty-four feet wide, (double;) desirable in all respects; immediate possession if desired. Apply to E. B. KELLOGG, Administrator, on the premises, or No. 3 Broadway, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

A MODERATE-PRICED HOUSE, EXcellent location, for sale.—Three-story high-stoop brick house on President-st., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn; lot 22x100 feet; convenient to cars and ferries. Apply to E. B. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York, from 10 to 12 A. M.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES
IN THE
DREXEL BUILDING,
South-east corner Broad and Wall sts.,
Suitable for corporations, bankers, lawyers, &c.,
TO RENT FROM MAY 1.
TWO ELEVATORS, TWO STAIRCASES, FIRE-PROOF throughout, well-lighted and ventilated, heated by steam; every modern convenience. Apply to JOS. W. DREXEL, No. 53 Exchange-place.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE,
NO. 112 5TH-AV.,
EXTRA-WIDE STORE.
This entire building can be leased, or the store and basement without the upper part.
Apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM power, a large building, four stories, basement and loft, 200 feet front by 75 feet deep; well situated for any kind of manufacturing business; will be let in rooms to suit. Applicants inquire at No. 501 1st-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE best corner on the 8th-av., suitable for any business. Apply at No. 313 West 37th-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.
Passenger depots foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:
For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.
For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.
For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.
For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.
For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.
For Smith Mills, Charlottesburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—†7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, ‡4:30 P. M.
For Pine Bush, Hunisboro, Ballsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:37, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:58, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.
Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.
MONTCLAIR DIVISION.
Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 5:30 P. M. Arrive, 8 and 9:10 A. M., 4:10 P. M.
‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.
C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)
8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.
10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.
3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains. (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.
5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.
6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.
All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

SHIPPING.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y
UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
MONTHLY SERVICE TO
JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.
The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails, as under:
The steam-ship ST. THOMAS, Capt. DRAKEFORD, for Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, Laguayra, and Puerto Cabello.
Loading berth, Pier No. 13, N. R. For freight or passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains north and east at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FLORENCE.
Mr. Edwin Booth..........Proprietor and Manager
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the engagement of
MR. W. J. FLORENCE.
MONDAY (to-morrow) EVENING, MARCH 3,
First time at this theatre of the French dramatization of Dickens' romantic Christmas story,
NO THOROUGHFARE,
called "L'Abime," (The Abyss,)
MR. FLORENCE,
in his artistic characterization of
OBENREIZER, THE SWISS,
in which he created such a marked sensation on the occasion of the original production of the play in America.
The play will now be produced with new and appropriate scenery, appointments, dresses, &c.
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS.
THE PROLOGUE.
Scene I—THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.
"The Veiled Lady."
Scene II.—THE REFECTORY.
"Young Walter Wilding."
THE DRAMA.
ACT I.—Scene 1—CRIPPLE CORNER.
"Enter the Housekeeper."
ACT II.—Scene 1—OBENREIZER'S LODGINGS.
"Vendale makes Love."
Scene 2 WALTER'S CHAMBERS.
"The Foundling Goes Home."
Scene 3—THE WINE VAULTS.
"The Vapors Tell of Death."
ACT III.—Scene 1—THE COUNTING-HOUSE.
"The Receipt was Forged."
Scene 2—SARAH'S WALK.
"The Vapors Tell of Love."
Scene 3—MARGUERITE'S HOME.
"Ho! for Switzerland."
ACT IV..........THE SWISS INN.
"Where can I rob him, if I can?"
"Where shall I kill him, if I must?"
ACT V.—Scene 1—HOSPICE OF MOUNT ST. BERNARD.
"The Boy was taken to Switzerland."
Scene 2—THE GALLERY IN THE ALPS.
"Snow! Snow! Ice and DEATH."
MONDAY, March 17—Reappearance of Mr. and Mrs. BOUCICAULT, in Mr. Boucicault's new drama of DADDY O'DOWD.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. DADDY O'DOWD.
Return of Mr. and Mrs. DION BOUCICAULT.
ON MONDAY, MARCH 17,
MR. DION BOUCICAULT
will appear in a new Drama,
entitled
DADDY O'DOWD,
as
Mike O'Dowd, of the Claddagh, a Galway Fishsalesman

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
FOURTH WEEK OF
Mr. SOTHERN,
In his extraordinary impersonation of
DAVID GARRICK.
EVERY EVENING
and
SATURDAY MATINEE.
With the following great cast of characters:
DAVID GARRICK, (his original character)..........Mr. SOTHERN
Mr. SIMON INGOT..........Mr. JOHN GILBERT
Squire CHIVEY..........Mr. J. B. POLK
Mr. SMITH..........Mr. G. F. BROWNE
Mr. BROWN..........Mr. W. J. LEONARD
Mr. JONES..........Mr. E. M. HOLLAND
THOMAS..........Mr. C. E. EDWIN
GEORGE..........Mr. J. PECK
SERVANT..........Mr. HARRIS
Miss ADA INGOT...Miss KATHERINE ROGERS
Mrs. SMITH..........Mme. PONISI
Miss ARAMINTA BROWN..........Mrs. SEFTON
Notwithstanding the extra accommodation provided, the demand for seats two weeks in advance is so urgent that
EARLY APPLICATION
is strongly recommended.
Box-book open one month in advance.
DAVID GARRICK.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Carriages may be ordered at 10½.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. E. T. STETSON.
MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1873.

EVENING at 8.	AFTERNOON at 2.
Engagement of the celebrated young Tragedian, Mr. E. T. STETSON, who will appear in Charles Foster's successful Drama of NECK AND NECK. NECK AND NECK. New Scenery, Costumes and thrilling mechanical ILLUSIONS, with the advantage of a superior cast.	SPECIAL FOR MATINEE performances Production of an entirely original Sensation Drama by Alfred Leonard, called DAYLIGHT and GASLIGHT, in which T. W. KEENE, J. J. WALLACE, A. H. SHELDON, BELLE HOWITT, LISA WEBER, EMMA GRATTAN, and others, will appear.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. LUCCA.
MAX. MARETZEK..........Sole Manager
ITALIAN OPERA.
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT OF
PAULINE LUCCA.
MONDAY, MARCH 3, AT 8 P. M.
FAUST.
MME. PAULINE LUCCA,
in her celebrated rôle of MARGUERITE.
Señora SANZ..........as..........SIEBEL
Signors VIZZANI, SPARAPANI, JAMET.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5,
MIGNON.
Three Prima Donnas,
LUCCA, KELLOGG, SANZ.
Tickets and seats for sale at Nos. 114 and 701 Broadway and the Academy of Music.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.
28th-st. and Broadway.
MONDAY, March 3, and every night.
G. SWAINE BUCKLEY and SAM SHARPLEY'S
Burlesque Opera Troupe.
The new Protean musical burletta,
MASKS AND FACES,
written expressly for and introducing the
ORIGINAL SPECIALTIES
of BUCKLEY and SHARPLEY, closing with the burlesque opera
LA SONNAMBULA.
as originally performed by that company.
Begins at 8. Carriages at 10½.

KELLOGG CONCERT.
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
will sing
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 4,
at the
HALL OF THE EAST-SIDE ASSOCIATION,
Corner of 86th-st and 3d-av.
Seats can be secured at the Hall, at Marshe's drug-store, 125th-st. and 3d-av.; at Christie's, No. 1,456 3d-av., and at L. Shipman & Son's, No. 25 Chambers-st.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.

LAUGHING GAS.
Dr. COLTON will have the pleasure to give a GRAND EXHIBITION of the novel effects of LAUGHING GAS,
At the Cooper Institute,
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 3.
The entertainment will commence with a series of amusing and instructive EXPERIMENTS in CHEMISTRY and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
To be followed by a short lecture upon the properties and effects of Laughing Gas, after which
TWELVE GENTLEMEN
Will inhale the gas, illustrating its delightful and amusing effects.
TICKETS 25 CENTS. For sale at Dr. Colton's rooms, No. 19 Cooper Institute, and at the door. Doors open at 7. Commence at 8 o'clock.

ALL WHO INTEND VISITING France should attend Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT'S free lecture on French at No. 1,288 Broadway, MONDAY, March 3, at 2 P. M. Simply mastering a few practical idioms indispensable in traveling and daily intercourse will prove the means of trebling their enjoyment, while materially reducing their expenses. Oral system. No grammar.

DR. COLTON'S LAUGHING-GAS EXHIBITION.—Cooper Institute, MONDAY EVENING, March 3; 25 cents.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,367 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. B. MELville's coral and gold jewelry-store, diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., &c., taken on storage, and money advanced if required. No. 1,191 Broadway, near 28th-st.

LECTURES.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION
of the
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
of New-York, will give its SECOND LECTURE at TRINITY CHAPEL, (Sunday-school Room,) 25th-st., near Broadway, MONDAY EVENING, March 3, 7½ P. M. Subject—"THE SECRET OF SUCCESSFUL TEACHING," by Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, Rector of the Anthon Memorial Church of New-York.

FURNITURE.

[ESTABLISHED 18[illegible].]
B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
155 Chatham-Street.
FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS, DESKS,
and a general and varied assortment of every description of
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
Payments by Installments, if Desired.

STORAGE

For furniture of all kinds, pianos, mirrors, and paintings; also for carriages, wagons, &c., at the first-class warehouse, built expressly for the purpose, Nos. 102 to 114 East 32d-st., near 4th-av. Trunks, cases, and other packages containing articles of extra value can be stored with safety at low rates. Persons can forward their goods from any part of Europe or America direct to this warehouse. The public is invited to examine the superior accommodations, light, ventilation, safety, &c., which this warehouse possesses over all others. Private watchman in building at night. JOHN H. MORRELL, Owner and Proprietor.

THE ICE KING REFRIGERATOR received Medal of Special Award at American Institute, 1872, over all competitors. Persons in want of a fine refrigerator for every purpose should call and examine its superior merits. It is manufactured in all sizes, and for all purposes, stationary and portable, and pronounced par excellence.
Office and Sales-room, 1,184 Broadway,
between 28th and 29th sts.
The Ice King Refrigerator Manuf'g Co.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH Water-cooler.—The best meat, fruit, and ice preserver in the world; highest awards American Institute, 1867, 1869, 1871. A. M. LESLEY, Manufacturer, Nos. 224 and 226 West 23d-st., New-York. Send for book.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Curtain rises at 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
THIRD WEEK OF
Mr. Augustin Daly's original sensational "folly," entitled
ROUGHING IT.
Mrs. JOHN WOOD, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, in immense comedy parts.
FULL OF VARIED LOCAL SCENES: The Grand Union Depot and Departure of the Express Train!! Views on the Boulevard!! At Castle Garden!! And the Metropolitan Hotel!!
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT TRANSFORMATION SCENE ever exhibited!! A Dissolving Vision of THE FOUR SEASONS!!
Thrilling Sensational Tableaux!! The Capture and Surprise by the Indians!! The Opium-Smoker's Dream!! Wild Frontier Scenes!!
THE
PRESS
UNANIMOUS!
The HERALD says: "It is hilarious from beginning to end, and the auditorium is as uproarious as the stage."
The TRIBUNE says: "It is an animated, bustling display, greeted with laughter and applause as its aspects change from the merry and boisterous, or the fantastic and sensational."
The TIMES says: "The scenery is admirable from the first set to the last. The Indian encampment by starlight in a gorge of the Rocky Mountains is especially striking, and the surprise of the savages by the United States soldiery a startling sensational stage effect."
The WORLD says: "The rattling, [illegible] acting of Mrs. John Wood, and the [illegible] humor of John Brougham, are unlimited."
The POST says: "The starting of the Pacific lightning express train from the Grand Central Depot is vividly realistic."
Grand matinee of
ROUGHING IT
SATURDAY next at 1½.
. Will be shortly reproduced, in most elaborate style, Mr. DALY'S world-famous sensation, UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
(Curtain rises at 8.)
728 and 730 Broadway.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY...Sole Lessee and Manager.
Every evening this week,
"ALIXE."
Mr. Augustin Daly's new emotional sensation.
Characters by Miss CLARA MORRIS, Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss LINDA DIETZ, Miss NELLIE MORTIMER, Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. LOUIS JAMES, Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Mr. J. H. BENNETT.
"ALIXE" MATINEE,
SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Director......Mr. JAS. E. HAYES
MONDAY EVENING, March 3.
Every night until further notice the American Grimaldi, MR. GEO. L. FOX,
and his
HUMPTY DUMPTY,
which is now being presented with new scenery, effects, music, and tricks. The finest Corps of Artists in New-York City. HUMPTY DUMPTY, (the original) Mr. GEO. L. FOX; Old One Two, "a famed Pantaloonatic," Mr. C. K. FOX. The brilliant "Olio" in Act II. presents Senor Caselli on the Invisible Wire; Musical Specialties by the Russian Quartette; the Infants Venus and Adonis on the Velocipede; Tyroliennes by the Martens and Mlle. Gretchen; Skatorial Evolutions, Kynock and Smith; Prof. Nelson & Sons in Classic Gymnastic Feats; the Grand Cat Duet, by Mons. and Mme. Martens; the Wonderful Acrobats the Bedouin Arabs, ten in number.
MATINEES, Wednesday and Saturday. Seats secured six days in advance.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. Matinee at 1½.
Sixth week and continued success of the most admirable play produced in New-York in twenty years.
100 YEARS OLD. 100 YEARS OLD. 100 YEARS OLD. 100 YEARS OLD. Characters by Messrs. Mark Smith, F. F. Mackay, W. B. Lawrence, George Parkes, H. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, W. Stuart, and Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mary Griswold and Miss Imogene Fowler.
FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 7,
Benefit of
Mr. MARK SMITH.
Seats secured six days in advance.
Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
MATINEE
EVERY SATURDAY AT 1½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
FIFTEENTH WEEK.
LEO AND LOTOS. LEO AND LOTOS.
MATCHLESS CORPS DE BALLET,
EXHILARATING MUSIC,
Vocalism, Costumes, Scenery, Effects, Varieties, Panorama, Tableaux, Transformation.
An unequaled COMBINATION OF ATTRACTION.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.
In preparation a startling sensation, illustrating the PERILS AND DANGERS OF FRONTIER LIFE.

DR. COLTON'S LAUGHING-GAS EXHIBITION.—Cooper Institute, MONDAY EVENING, March 3; 25 cents.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D-ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8; Saturday Matinee at 2.
The great character artists "Messrs"
SHERIDAN and MACK.
First time of the comic sketch ROUGHING IT.

NO. 1,288 BROADWAY,
Between 33d and 34th sts.
Free Lecture on French,
BY PROF. ETIENNE LAMBERT,
MONDAY, March 3, at 2 P. M.
Subject—IDIOMATIC FLUENCY IN FRENCH.
To be followed by
DRAMATIC FRENCH READINGS,
and formation of elementary classes.

CHAS. ROBERTS, JR.'S,
MISCELLANEOUS READINGS
AT ASSOCIATION HALL,
SATURDAY, MARCH 8, AT 8 P. M.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. Tickets for sale at Gurley's, under the hall, and at Wm. Hall & Son's, No. 751 Broadway.

FRENCH DRAMATIC READINGS.
Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT will give a course of twenty Dramatic Readings, $15 for course, or $10 for half-course. First reading free, MONDAY, at 2 P. M., at No. 1,288 Broadway.

DR. COLTON'S LAUGHING-GAS EXHIBITION.—Cooper Institute, MONDAY EVENING, March 3; 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER FOR MARCH!
Horace Waters & Son, 481 Broadway,
Will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH. New seven-octave PIANOS, modern improvements, for $250 and $275 cash. THE WATERS' CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Prices at bargains, for cash. Monthly installments received, running from one to three years. New and second-hand instruments to let, and rent applied, if purchased. Illustrated Catalogues mailed.

AT NO. 690 6TH-AV., NEAR 40TH-ST.—To be sold to pay storage and advances,
Two Superb 7-Octave,
ROSE-WOOD PIANOS,
Richly finished, with round corners, carved legs, serpentine bottom, double moldings, rich tone, patent agraffe, overstrung bass; City makers. Must be sold this week; greatest bargain ever offered.
N. B.—Both have boxes for shipping.
A. K. BATTERSON.

APPLETON BROS.,
No. 27 Union-square.
First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms,
and several used a little, very low for cash.

AT NO. 101 4TH-AV.
Special bargains in Square and Upright Pianos, BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE.
NEW ROSE-WOOD PIANOS, $250, $275, $300.
Address, T. H. CHAMBERS & SON.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at W. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 15[illegible] 4th-av.)

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 49 Downing-st., offer for sale one of eighteen stops, two rows of keys, pedal bass; one of twelve stops, pedal bass; one straight stops, &c.; one second-hand, six stops, on liberal terms.

MRS. CHARLOTTE V. HUTCHINGS-WINTERBURN desires an engagement in a church choir. Residence No. 101 East 20th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison-av.
School hours, 9¼ A. M. to 1¼ P. M.

PAINE'S COLLEGES, NO. 1,283 BROADway, No. 62 Bowery.—Book-keeping, arithmetic, grammar, spelling; twenty-four writing lessons, $3.50. Gentlemen (married) and grown up ladies rapidly advanced; instruction private.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.—A first-class boarding-school for boys; the Spring term will commence April 3; terms $400 per annum. For circulars, address THOS. D. REED.

TING SEMINARY FOR BOYS, AT Orange, N. J.—Superior advantages; home comforts. Address Principal, care of Rev. J. K. Funk, office of *Union Era*, No. 27 City Hall-square.

PERILS OF THE STREETS.

How Human Life is Endangered in Our Thoroughfares—Necessity of Enforcing the Law.

The records of the Coroner's office, for the year [illegible], show that [illegible] deaths were occasioned by accidents in the streets. These casualties might, with a few exceptions, have been avoided had the Corporation ordinances been rigidly enforced. By these Coroner's statistics it is shown that of the persons thus slain by official neglect 30 were run over by steam-cars within the City limits, 57 by horse-cars, and 41 by carriages, trucks, &c. Falls in the streets caused the death of 43 persons; falls from wagons, 27; from scaffolding, ladders, &c., 6; falls from embankments and into areas, 15; kicks by horses, 8; new buildings, 35, and the blasting of rocks, 5. When one reflects that he may meet with death from any of these various causes on any day that business obliges him to walk the streets, this bill of mortality is frightful enough.

A sailor, it is said, exposed to great danger in a terrible storm at sea, thanked his lucky star that, unlike "landlubbers," he was safe on the ocean, and that his life was not in peril from falling trees, signs, chimneys, and houses. The dangers thus enumerated are exceptional, but their frequent occurrence in this City during the prevalence of gales could be prevented if proper precautions were taken.

If chimneys were built strictly according to the present regulations of the Building Department, and swinging signs were securely fastened, and not allowed to project further into the street than is permitted by Corporation ordinances, there would be less danger of skull-cracking than there is at present. Hair-breadth escapes can frequently be witnessed on Broadway and other crowded thoroughfares. Omnibuses, carts, and trucks are driven to and fro, with a reckless disregard of life and limb of the throngs of people continually crossing the streets that is simply shocking and disgraceful.

Amadis de Gaul, and other chroniclers of Spanish knight-errantry, have not recorded as many gallant deeds in behalf of "fayre ladyes" as are daily performed by the Broadway police. Besides this these policemen strive to divest the streets of some of its perils, and many an unwary pedestrian is, by their efforts, literally snatched from the jaws of death. Despite the many plans adopted to relieve Broadway of the pressure of traffic that has burdened it from time immemorial, the dangers besetting pedestrians are not lessened. Meanwhile, it seems reasonable to suppose that some good and stringent police regulations might be enforced, to render the crossing of lower Broadway and other streets, particularly in the vicinity of Washington Market, less difficult and dangerous. For the list of people run over by steam-cars in the City limits, the railroads centering at the Grand Central Depot are mainly responsible. The terrors of street-crossing on Fourth-avenue, from Forty-fourth-street to Harlem River, have been frequently described in these columns. An attempt to cross this railroad anywhere is attended with much danger, but between Forty-fourth-street and Forty-ninth, the dangers are absolutely frightful. Locomotives dart recklessly backward, and whistling and snorting in such a manner as to only confuse people instead of warning them. Fortunately the work of sinking the track and the building of bridges over the avenue is now in progress, and the dangers of Fourth avenue will be, it is said by the engineers, lessened. The dummy engines, with long trains of freight-cars, that are alowed to run along crowded West-street and Canal-street at all hours of the day, also add to the dangers of the pedestrians.

That forty-three persons should meet with death from simple falls in the streets appears at first sight to be incredible. It is not so singular, however, when one is familiar with what are aptly termed "man-traps" that are to be found in nearly all the streets of the City. Chief among these dangers in the Winter season are iron vault-covers. What New-Yorker who reads this article has not at some time fell, or narrowly escaped a fall, from an incautious step on one of these treacherous pieces of iron in the sidewalk. He who has fallen is fortunate to have escaped with a slight contusion, or even a broken arm or leg, for many have lost their lives by such accidents. There are no ordinances now existing which can be directly applied to the abatement of this dangerous nuisance, for vault-covers are placed in the sidewalk whenever it suits the convenience or pleasure of the house-owner. They are to be found near the curbstone, near the house, or in the centre of the pavement. There should at least be ordinances to prevent their location in the latter place. It is not necessary to go into an enumeration of the various kinds of vault covers, as every person who walks the streets is only too well conversant with all the different varieties. These made of smooth iron, which become smoother by being continually trodden upon, should certainly be by ordinance entirely prohibited. More painful and distressing wounds and injuries are caused by these smooth iron vault covers than from all the other kinds. The vault covers which have for a long time afflicted pedestrians passing the Park Hotel are notable examples of this.

In a walk down Broadway from Canal-street to Chambers, the other day, six persons were seen to slip on vault covers placed in the centre of the side-walk, on the eastern side of the street, and fall into the slush and mud. One of these persons was a feeble old gentleman, who hobbled off, apparently much hurt; the other was a little girl, very cleanly attired. She was crossing the street hurriedly, to escape being run over by fast omnibuses, and when she reached the sidewalk she suddenly slipped on one of the vault-covers. The poor little creature got upon her feet with some difficulty, her face being cut and her clean clothing soiled and bespattered with mud. Instances might be readily multiplied, but the personal experience of the reader will furnish abundant illustrations of the evils of the vault covers. The practice of laying slabs of iron and glass, in place of stone blocks, for the lighting of vaults under the sidewalks, is also something which should be regulated by ordinance. They ought to be made as safe footing as the stone pavement.

There is an ordinance requiring lanterns to be placed in such a position as to shed a light upon vault covers left open at night, and it is required that the openings shall be properly protected to prevent any one from accidentally falling into them. They are often left improperly protected, however, and accidents occur in consequence. It may be well to warn people who thus carelessly leave their vault openings unprotected that victims of their neglect can recover heavy damages from them in court. The unevenness of the pavements is also fraught with much danger. Falling over one of these blocks have often occasioned a fractured skull or a broken limb. Much carelessness is often shown by builders and contractors for the safety, not only of workmen employed on new buildings, but for persons who are obliged to pass them when they are in the course of construction. A fall into one of these excavations is frightful to contemplate. Yet how often is the street passage over them covered with loose boards, which treacherously invite the pedestrian into deadly dangers. Many of the excavations for new buildings in the City are not protected as they should be, by a fence of planks, and people passing may at any hour be hurled into their dark depths by an incautious step. The perils from falling stones, or other objects hoisted by ropes, are apparent to everybody. The writer of this article, passing along Park-row the other day, narrowly escaped being hit on the head by a stone falling from a new building near Ann-street, thus having a practical illustration of the danger referred to.

Ordinances expressly designed to prevent accidents from new buildings are in existence, and all that is needed is watchfulness on the part of paid officials, and a rigid enforcement of the law. These ordinances require that no area in front of any building in the City of New-York shall extend more than one-fifteenth part of the width of any street, nor in any case more than five feet from the inner wall of such area, to the building. It is also required that these areas shall be railed in such a manner as to prevent any reasonable possibility of people tumbling into them. There are large numbers of areas in the City not protected according to ordinance, and the fact that fifteen persons lost their lives last year by falling down into areas, cuts, and excavations is proof of their danger.

An annoyance which should be remedied is that of allowing horses to stand on sidewalks in front of livery stables, blacksmith shops, and other places in the City. The proprietors of these places appear to believe that the sidewalk belongs to them, and that pedestrians who are fearful of being kicked to death by the animals must either run the gauntlet or walk out into the centre of the street. Rock-blasting is another danger, and any one who has been forced to ride or walk in any of the new streets or avenues up-town must be impressed with the frequently reckless manner in which this work is performed. Often, without warning, the pedestrian is suddenly brought face to face with an exploding powder mine, hurling rock and stone in every direction, to his imminent peril. That only five persons were killed in this way last year is due to the fact that these new thoroughfares were not much traveled, and not because the persons superintending the work were not sufficiently careful. In addition to the perils to pedestrians mentioned, are to be added the thousands of obstructions in the streets in the shape of stands, boxes, bales, iron pipes, lumber, awning-posts, flapping carpets, &c., by means of which pedestrians are driven into the streets to confront horses and wagons, or made to stumble and fall on the hard pavement. The environs of Washington Market are much encumbered in this way, as is Catharine-street, from East Broadway to Catharine Market, and Chatham-street and the Bowery. The greater part of the nuisances enumerated come under the special cognizance of the Bureau of Incumbrances, but they are not meddled with. It is gratifying to know, however, that the Superintendent of this bureau has promised to institute a movement against these evils. He complains, however, that his force of subordinates is inadequate to a thorough performance of the work, that he is not as well assisted by the police as he might be, and that there is a want of good and comprehensive ordinances to effectually abate the nuisance. Among unseen dangers to pedestrians is one whose consequences might be horrible. This is the large number of old steam-boilers under the sidewalks. These boilers are under the guardianship of the Sanitary Police. Competent engineers allege that there are hundreds of old boilers under the sidewalks to generate steam for machinery and heating purposes, which require the utmost care in their management. It is well known that men who are not engineers are employed to take care of many of them. The blowing up of a boiler under a sidewalk is an event extremely probable any day. It is a subject which should occupy the immediate attention of the Sanitary Police.

INSPECTION OF BUILDINGS.

Condition of Hotels and Public Schools—Tenement-Houses Requiring Fire Escapes.

Inspectors Hyde and McMillan report the following hotels, school buildings, and tenement-houses as having been publicly examined, and suggest various necessary improvements and alterations:

The Coleman House, north-west corner of Broadway and Twenty-seventh-street, 150 feet on Broadway, and 100 feet on Twenty-seventh-street; Broadway front is five stories in height, and the extreme westerly building on Twenty-seventh-street is six stories; there are 180 rooms, with three flights of stairs from second story up, and two flights from second story to street; no elevator; the sixth story of Twenty-seventh-street house is entirely occupied by female servants as sleeping apartments; escape can be made by the stairs and scuttle, but we would recommend that an iron platform be placed at rear window to lead to adjoining roof. There is a detector and alarm in hall of adjoining building, where male help sleep, and detector and alarm at top of stairs, near room No. 187; detectors and alarms at head of stairs in fifth story, at rooms Nos. 86, 101, 109, 117; fourth story has detectors and alarms, and third story similarly furnished; second story, detectors at head of stairs, and alarm in centre of hall; first story has detector in each of the eight stores, bar-room, barber shop, &c., with alarm in office. Detectors should be put in basement story in sleeping rooms, linen room, store room, kitchen, laundry, and connected with at least two alarms. Would recommend an iron ladder leading to sidewalk; also that Broadway building be supplied with scuttle and stationary iron ladder at south end of hall. Apparatus for extinguishing fire in abundance and in good working order.

Brower House, south-west corner Broadway and West Twenty-eighth-street, and occupying adjoining house on Twenty-eighth-street; five stories, containing forty-four rooms, one flight of stairs. Iron balconies and stairs should be placed to each story in the space between the two houses. Detectors and alarms should be put at head of stairs in every alternate story above first, and at least three detectors and one alarm in basement. A brick platform should be put under laundry stove.

Maison Dorée, south-east corner Broadway and Fourteenth-street, corner building five stories, Fourteenth-street building six stories. Hallways spacious, and stairs easy of access; detectors and alarms in every other story; upper story of Fourteenth-street building should be similarly furnished; iron ladder should be furnished to scuttle.

In Grammar School No. 51, Nos. 517 to 525 West Forty-fourth-street, repairs are recommended in the ceilings in primary department, and improvements in ventilation, or reduction in number of scholars in class-rooms, and cutting of openings to stair passages from front centre-class-rooms. Primary School No. 41, No. 516 West Fifty-second-street—This building was intended for a tenement-house, and is in no way adapted for school purposes. Rooms are overcrowded and the building should be abandoned. Primary School No. 27, Nos. 513 to 517 West Thirty-seventh-street—The steam apparatus should be put in order; slate substituted for wood in boys' closets; openings to be cut in partition dividing rear class-rooms, second floor, or same be removed, and that class-room doors be made to slide back. Grammar school No. 58, Nos. 311 to 319 West Fifty-second-street—Class-room doors should be arranged to slide back, and independent water-service be supplied. The following buildings have been reported as requiring means of fire-escape: Nos. 8, 12, 19, 294, 302, 306, and 312 Pearl-street; No. 226 West Twentieth-street; Nos. 246 and 248 Sixth-avenue; Nos. 24 and 26 Broadway; No. 7 Clark street; No. 20 Dominick-street; No. 128 Varick-street; Nos. 40 and 42 Whitehall-street; No. 98 Gold-street; No. 59 Frankfort-street; Nos. 1, 3, 10, and 14 State-street.

The Snow-Fall of this and Previous Years.

At last Spring has set in, and there is at least a fair probability that the storms are at an end. The quantity and uncertainty of the snow-fall for the Winter now departing, led to no little surprise and comment. "Will it ever stop?" was the cry. The answer was a fresh storm—"the heaviest yet," every one said; but the weather-prophets were altogether disgusted by finding the next still greater than its predecessors. As compared with the two previous years the fall was excessively large. In January, February, March, April, and December, 1870, the total amount of snow which fell was 25½ inches. In the same months of 1871, with the addition of a quarter of an inch in November, the fall was 24¾ inches; in January, February, March, November, and December, 1872, the fall was a fraction less than 40½ inches.

In the two months of this year just passed, twenty-nine and one-third inches fell. By these figures, furnished by Mr. Draper, of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory, it appears that in November and December of 1872, and January and February, 1873, the snow-fall amounted to five feet, less one-fifth of an inch. Of course, all this has resulted in unusual slush down-town, and unprecedent opportunities for sleighing in the park and out-of-town drives. Skating, too, has been very good, and the ice crop abundant—poor consolation for those on whom a hard Winter works its heaviest misfortunes. On the Hudson River the usual sport of ice-boat racing seemed to have been neglected, to find, further off in the interior, a newer field. The channel of that river is now rapidly clearing, and navigation is soon expected to open on it again. Thus, with the breaking up of Winter, the expected termination of snow-falls, and the resumption of navigation, a livelier condition of public enterprise and better times for the poor working men may be expected.

Five Men Drowned Off Plum Island.

Tuesday night last a schooner, laden with coal, went ashore off Plum Island. The man who discovered the wreck imagined that the crew had landed, but he was mistaken. Five of them were drowned. The bodies were recovered at different times, and Coroner Skinner, at Greenport, with a jury, held inquests on the bodies, after which they were placed in coffins and taken to Greenport. The wreck was discovered by a man named Jerome. From some torn papers found he concluded the schooner was the Surf, of Trenton. Her master's name was Abbott. The only bodies thus far recognised are those of Capt. Abbott and his son. The vessel left Hoboken for Providence with coal.

The Brooklyn Forgers.

The prisoners, James Burgess, George Simmons, George Barkwell, and William Collins, who were arrested in New-York on Friday, on suspicion of being concerned in sundry check-raising transactions, by which a number of Brooklyn residents were swindled, were taken before Justice Walsh yesterday morning, for examination. Several persons who have been victimized were present as witnesses, but only two of the prisoners—Burgess and Simmons—were identified. They were held for trial. Barkwell and Collins were remanded for further investigation.

Kings County Surrogate's Court.

During the past week Surrogate Veeder, of Kings County, admitted to probate the wills of the following persons: James Smith, of Flatbush, Long Island; Michael Schaeffer, George Burling, Dorothea Rutherford, Joshua Hunt, Geo. L. Mead, Wm. Yerks, Catherine Power, Jane Ann McCutcheon, and Geo. Thompson, all of Brooklyn.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of John Schenck, of Bushwick; Andrew Dunworth, Frederick Williams, Catherine Lennon, Hugh J. McGee, Margaret L. Goodwin, Alida Duryea, and Dorothea Fransut, all of Brooklyn.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 1, 1873.

The House bills, to make La Crosse, Wis., a port of delivery, and for the establishment of life-saving stations on the Atlantic coast, were passed.

THE FARRAGUT STATUE.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported that the Senate and House Committees, acting together, had been unable to agree upon the acceptance of any of the models offered for a statue of the late Admiral Farragut. They did not feel satisfied that any one of them was entirely worthy of the subject.

THE WALLKILL BANK ROBBERY.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, presented the finding of the Grand Jury of the Southern District of New-York in relation to the officers of the Wallkill Bank, sent to him as Chairman of the Committee on Finance. It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, offered a resolution of inquiry, whether any officer of the army, while stationed in South Carolina, has received, or attempted to procure, payment from the State Legislature for services performed in the line of his duty or otherwise, or has been admitted to practice, and has practiced, at the Bar of the State for his personal emolument while receiving pay as an officer of the army, and whether such officer is now on duty in said State and detached from his regiment for any service, and if so, for what service.

Objection being made to the immediate consideration of the resolution, Mr. Bayard said he offered it in the interest of the character and efficiency of the army, and also in some degree for the protection of the people of South Carolina, and he would call it up at the earliest possible moment.

CIVIL SERVICE APPROPRIATION.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and the pending amendment, to pay the Washington Board of Works $913,000 for street improvements in progress opposite and around Government property, was agreed to.

Mr. Conkling, of New-York, moved to add to the paragraph appropriating $500,000 for a new building for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing a proviso that nothing in the bill shall be construed to add to the classes of work now done by the bureau in Washington.

After remarks by Mr. Cole, of California, in opposition to the proviso, it was agreed to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Sawyer, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, offered an amendment to reimburse the late corporation of Washington for improvements of streets and avenues not chargeable to private property, and not included in previous appropriations, $1,600,000.

Mr. Sawyer modified the amendment so as to appropriate only $1,000,000, and it was then agreed to.

Mr. Sprague, of Rhode Island, offered an amendment appropriating $35,000 for a light-house near Narragansett. Adopted.

Recess until 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, offered an amendment reappropriating the unexpended balance of the appropriation of last year to enable the President to carry out civil service reform. Agreed to.

The bill was then passed.

LOUISIANA.

Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, moved to reconsider the vote by which the Louisiana bill was rejected, but gave way temporarily to Mr. Conkling, who called up the House bill to authorize the Secretary of War to dispose of certain old arsenal property, which was passed.

Mr. Stewart moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The Senate refused to lay Mr. Davis' motion on the table by yeas, 26; nays, 28.

Mr. Chandler said that this vote meant that there was to be an extra session, and announced that he would surrender, and would not attempt to press the River and Harbor bill.

Mr. Morton then moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, and it was agreed to by yeas 29 to nays 28.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. Morrill called up the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bills, and moved to non-concur in the House amendments, and ask for a committee of conference.

Mr. Edwards moved to amend the House amendment increasing salaries by striking out all except the clause increasing the President's salary to $50,000.

Some little debate followed on the increase of salary question.

Mr. Carpenter hoped the House amendment increasing the salaries of members of Congress would be disagreed to, because it was entirely too small. [Laughter.]

Mr. Howe agreed entirely with Mr. Logan. He thought that members of Congress had better struggle on with their present salaries until the people should be prepared to pay them fairly for their services.

The question was taken on striking out the increase of members' salaries, and it was lost—yeas, 24; nays, 36.

Mr. Bayard moved to increase the salaries of Judges of the Court of Claims. Lost.

The Senate then voted to non-concur in the House amendment increasing salaries—yeas, 2, (Messrs. Bayard and Stockton;) nays, 55.

THE CALIFORNIA ELECTION.

Mr. Morton called up by unanimous consent the House bill to fix the time for the election in California of Representatives in the forty-fourth Congress, and explained the necessity for its passage.

Messrs. Casserly and Cole advocated it briefly, and it was passed.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds the House provision on the Legislative appropriation bills providing a suit in equity against the Union Pacific Railroad, &c., was concurred in. The other House amendments were then non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference ordered.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the reading of the Journal, and the disposition, under unanimous consent, of several matters of no general interest, the amendments to the Judiciary and Legislative Appropriation bill came up, the question being on Mr. Butler's motion to reconsider the vote of last night, rejecting the proposed increase of salaries.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, by unanimous consent, made an explanation of his purpose in making the motion to reconsider. If the vote of last night were to stand, there would be no possibility of making any change in the compensation; whereas, if otherwise, the question could go to the Senate, and the view of that body could be had on it. He did not care whether the salary of members was fixed at $2,500, $6,500, or $6,000; but there should be some increase in order to get rid of the irregularity of mileage.

Mr. Sargent, of California—I suggest $6,500 in lieu of mileages and other allowances.

Mr. Kellinger, of Pennsylvania, to Mr. Butler—This is right; accept it.

Mr. Butler—I accept that with pleasure if I can.

Mr. Banks—No; we will object to that.

Mr. Butler—Then I propose to fix the salary at $6,500 in lieu of all allowances.

The question recurred on reconsidering the vote rejecting the salary amendment.

Mr. Sargent, of California, then offered an amendment for that portion of Butler's amendment relating to members of Congress to fix the salary at $6,500 per annum, which shall be in lieu of any other pay or any allowance for mileage, newspapers, or stationery. This was agreed to without the yeas and nays, which was refused.

Mr. Butler's amendment, as thus amended, was then agreed to—yeas 100, nays 97.

SALARIES TO BE PAID HEREAFTER.

The salaries are thus fixed: The President of the United States, $50,000; Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, $10,500; Justices of the Supreme Court, Vice-President, Speaker, and members of the Cabinet, $10,000; senators, members, and delegates in Congress, $6,500. The increased pay of members is to apply to the present Congress, and that of the President and other officers is to commence on the 4th of March, 1873.

The vote having been taken, amid great excitement and announced, the Speaker called attention to a matter personal to himself. He alluded to the fact that by the terms of the amendment his salary would be $10,000 for the present Congress. When the salaries were last increased the pay of the Speaker was adjusted on the same plan as that of the Vice-President and the members of the Cabinet. He did not think that that adjustment should be disturbed, and he therefore asked unanimous consent to put in the word "hereafter" in reference to the Speaker's pay, "that the Speaker shall hereafter receive $10,000 a year."

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, objected, but subsequently withdrew his objection, and the Speaker said he would interline that modification in the amendment.

THE VOTE.

The vote on the amendment was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Averill, Banks, Bigby, Bingham, Boarman, Buckley, Burdett, Butler of Massachusetts, Butler of Tennessee, Caldwell, Cobb, Coghlan, Comingo, Conner, Crutcher, Crossland, Darrall, Dickey, Dodds, DuBose, Duell, Duke, Dunnell, Eldridge, Elliott, Foster of Pennsylvania, Garrett, Getz, Giddings, Golladay, Griffith, Hancock, Hanks, Harmer, Harper, Harris of Mississippi, Hays of Alabama, Hazelton of New-Jersey, Herndon, Houghton, Kendall, King, Lamison, Lamport, Lansing, Leach, Maynard, McHenry, McJunkin, McKee, McKinney, B. F. Meyers, Morey, Morphis, L. Myers, Negley, Niblack of Florida, Packard of Indiana, Parker of Missouri, Peck, Perce, Perry, Platt, Potter, Price, Prindle, Rainey, Randall, Rice of Kentucky, Robinson, Rogers of New-York, Rogers of North Carolina, Sargent, Shanks, Sheldon, Sherwood, Sloss, Snapp, Snyder, Stevens, Storm, Stoughton, Stowell, St. John, Sutherland, Sypher, Thomas, Townsend of New-York, Turner, Tuthill, Twitchell, Vaughan, Voorhees, Waddell, Whiteley, Williams of Indiana, Williams of New-York, Winchester, Wood—100.

NAYS—Messrs. Acker, Ambler, Archer, Arthur, Barber, Barnum, Beatty, Beck of Georgia, Bell, Bird, Blair of Michigan, Braxton, Buffinton, Bunnell, Burchard, Campbell, Clarke, Conger, Colton, Cox, Crebs, Crocker, Davis, Dawes, Donnan, Dox, Eames, Ely, Esty, Farnsworth, Finkelnburg, Foster of Ohio, Frye, Garfield, Goodrich, Hale, Halsey, Harris of Virginia, Havens, Hawley of Illinois, Hawley of Connecticut, Hay of Illinois, Hazelton of Wisconsin, Hibbard, Hill, Hoar, Holman, Kellogg of Connecticut, Kerr, Killinger, Lowe, Lynch, Marshall, McClelland, McCormick, McCrary, McGrew, McIntyre, Merriam, Merrick, Monroe, Niblack of Indiana, Orr, Packer, Palmer, Poland, Read, Rice of Illinois, E. H. Roberts, W. R. Roberts, Roosevelt, Rusk, Sawyer, Scofield, Shellabarger, Shober, Shoemaker, Smith of New-York, Smith of Ohio, Smith of Vermont, Speer, Starkweather, Stevenson, Swann, Terry, Townsend of Pennsylvania, Upson, Van Trump, Wakeman, Walden, Waldron, Wallace, Warren, Wells, Wheeler, Willard, Wilson of Ohio—97.

OTHER AMENDMENTS.

The House then proceeded to vote on the other important amendments, with the following result: The amendment suspending payment of judgments of the Court of Claims in favor of disloyal persons was rejected. The substitute reported by the Committee on Appropriations in reference to withholding Government charges for transportation from the Pacific Railroads, and applying the amount to the reimbursement of interest, was agreed to, instead of the Senate amendment on the same subject.

The amendment known as the Wilson bill, directing suits to be instituted for restitution of Credit Mobilier overcharges was agreed to.

A conference was then ordered on the disagreeing votes.

CONGRATULATIONS TO SPAIN.

Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported from that committee a joint resolution tendering in the name and on behalf of the American people and Congress congratulations to the people of Spain on their recent efforts to consolidate the principles of universal liberty in a republican form of government, and requesting the President to transmit this resolution to the American Minister at Madrid, with instructions to present it to the Spanish Government.

The joint resolution was passed without a division.

REMOVAL OF TAXES.

Mr. Cox presented a petition of the merchants of New-York City for the removal of taxes on State and national banking institutions.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. Dickey, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Appropriations, moved to suspend the rules and have all the Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill rejected and referred to a conference committee.

Mr. Coburn, of Indiana, called attention to the appropriation of $250,000 for the establishment of two military posts on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. He said there was more in that than was apparent. It concealed another Indian war, and he wanted that fact understood by the House and the country.

Mr. Dickey's motion was carried by the necessary two-thirds vote.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Wheeler, of New-York, in the chair, on the Deficiency Appropriation bill. The bill appropriates $8,222,828, and applies to deficiencies in the State Department, the Treasury Department, the Territorial Governments, the War and Interior Departments, and miscellaneous matters.

It includes an item of $34,900 for the Custom-house at St. Paul, Minn.; one of $500,000 for the New-York Post-office, and one of $284,199 for the extension of the Capitol grounds.

The fly-leaf of the printed bill gives the following summary of twelve regular appropriation bills: Indian bill, reported Dec. 2, 1872, $5,279,365 03; Pension bill, reported Dec. 2, 1872, $30,000,000; Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill, reported Dec. 2, 1872, $17,041,352 80; Consular and Diplomatic bill, reported Dec. 19, 1872, $1,310 629; Navy bill, reported Jan. 7, 1873 $18,769,963 50; Fortification bill, reported Jan. 7, 1873, $1,999,000; Post-office bill, reported Jan. 15, 1873, $32,503,767; Military Academy bill, reported Feb. 3, 1873, $351,017 30; Army bill, $31,961,353 84; Sundry Civil Expenses bill, reported Feb. 11, 1873, $27,958,829 40; River and Harbor bill, reported Feb. 11, 1873, $5,507,400; Deficiency bill, reported Feb. 24, 1873, $8,222,828 79; total, $181,005,136 89.

The committee rose without finishing the bill.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.

The Speaker announced the following Conference Committee on the Legislative Appropriation Bill: Messrs. Garfield, of Ohio; Butler, of Massachusetts, and Randall, of Pennsylvania.

Messrs. Dickey, of Pennsylvania; Coburn, of Indiana, and Palmer, of Iowa, were appointed the Conference Committee on the Army Appropriation bill.

The House then, at 5:15, took a recess until 8 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Dunnell, of Minnesota, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill extending for two years the time for pre-emptors on public lands in Minnesota and Dakota to make payment therefor. Passed.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, from the Select Committee on Credit Mobilier and Pacific Railroads, reported a bill to provide for securing the interests of the United States and the public in the Central Pacific Railroad Company. Ordered to be printed, and recommitted.

It provides for the appointment of three commissioners to examine into the financial condition of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and to inquire into the collusive action between the Company and the Contract and Finance Company which constructed the road. Also as to the disposition of the corporate moneys, bonds, stocks, and other property of the railroad, whether they were unlawfully disposed of or applied to purposes other than those for which they were received, and whether the security of the United States for its claims against the Company have been impaired; also to inquire whether the measurement of the line of the Central and Union Pacific Railroads, with reference to the issue of subsidy bonds, was properly made; also, whether the Union Pacific Road and its branches are operated in accordance with the act of July 2, 1864; also, whether there are any existing contracts with the Union Pacific Railroad Company making unjust and improper discriminations in relation to the transportation of coal or other commodities. The commissioners are to receive a salary of $3,000, and actual traveling expenses, and may employ a stenographer and clerk. Their office is to continue till the 31st of December, 1873, and they are to report at the next session. The bill appropriates $20,000.

The House then at 9 o'clock went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Wheeler, of New-York, in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Deficiency bill.

BROOKLYN STREET-OPENINGS.

Park-Avenue Meeting—Charges Against the County Auditor.

A meeting of citizens interested in the opening of Park-avenue, Brooklyn, was held last evening at Stella Hall, on Bedford-avenue, Mr. Geo. Kelsey presiding. About 200 persons were present, the Seventh and Twenty-first Wards being largely represented. Alderman Wylie, the first speaker, entered into a detailed history of the opposition to the act passed in 1868, providing for the opening of Park-avenue, between Bridge-street and Hudson-avenue, and between Clinton-avenue and Broadway. The avenue in question is open only between Huddson and Clinton avenues, a comparatively short distance. The district of assessment fixed by the Common Council in the act of 1868 was rendered unequal by the great length of the up-town blocks, and the attempt to open the avenue was successfully resisted by the property-holders of the Fifth Ward. To do away with this opposition, it was determined to obtain the repeal of the original act and the substitution of a new bill providing for the opening of the street only between Clinton-avenue and Broadway, in the Seventh and Twenty-first Wards. At the meeting last evening this course was almost unanimously determined on and a bill was presented by Alderman Wylie, including the provisions for repeal and re-enactment as already specified. A committee of five was appointed to take charge of the bill and secure its early presentation at Albany. The new bill leaves the district of assessment in the discretion of the Common Council. The opening of the avenue, it is claimed, is opposed chiefly by a hemp company which has a long rope-walk across the street line. After the adoption of the bill, Alderman Wylie delivered a speech reflecting severely on the official conduct of County Auditor Fitzgerald in connection with street-openings. This official, he said, received ten per cent. on every opening, and from $100 to $2,000 of the disbursements in each case. He claimed that he could show fraud in every street-opening in the city—in some instances sufficient to send certain officials to State's Prison—and in conclusion announced that at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen to-morrow he should move for the appointment of a committee to investigate the official conduct of the present County Auditor.

Business in the Richmond County Court, Staten Island.

The fourth session of the Richmond County Court and Court of Sessions was held yesterday, Judge Metcalf and Associate Justices Allen and Kassner presiding. The Grand Jury, having finished its business, was discharged. Hiram Kelley, indicted for an attempt to kill Capt. Henry Miller, was found guilty of assault and battery and sentenced to sixty days in the County Jail. Joseph Hamilton, indicted for an attempt to kill his sister-in-law, at Port Richmond, was sentenced to two years and two months in the State Prison. Williams, sexton of St. John's Church, in Clifton, charged with abducting Miss Agnes Thompson, was discharged from custody, no bill having been found against him. Catherine Hanley, committed by Justice Garrett for six months, was discharged on a writ of habeas corpus. The New-Brighton arson, burglary, and grand larceny cases were sent to the Oyer and Terminer, which meets on the 7th of April next. The District-Attorney entered suits of nolle prosequi in the cases of all the town officials of Castleton who were indicted for malfeasance in office. The Court then adjourned for the term.

The President's Inauguration—Departures and Arrangements.

A number of persons from New-York and its vicinity who intend participating in the inauguration ceremony on Tuesday at Washington took their departure yesterday. The night train on the Pennsylvania line last evening was composed of thirteen coaches and five sleeping-cars, all of which were pretty well filled. It is expected that this City and neighborhood will furnish a respectable quota toward the national celebration.

To-day a detail from the several New-York regiments intending to participate in the ceremonies will proceed in advance to make preparations for the men who are to follow.

The Old Guard, mustering eighty strong, will parade at their head-quarters to-morrow, under the command of Major George W. McLean, and will proceed to Desbrosses-street Ferry via Broadway and Canal-street. These veterans are to act as special escort to the President during the inauguration ceremonies.

The Case of Foster.

Gov. Dix came to the City yesterday afternoon from Albany. The principal motive for his visit was to meet several judges connected with the New-York Criminal Courts, and the counsel for Foster, now lying in the Tombs under sentence of death. The consultation was held at the residence of the Governor, No. 3 West Twenty-first-street, but though the interview was a lengthy one, it is understood that no definite decision was arrived at. As was stated in yesterday's TIMES, some new evidence of a favorable character to the prisoner has been obtained, and it is believed that the sentence of death will be commuted to imprisonment for life. The Governor will, it is understood, announce his final decision to-morrow.

Burning of a Patent Leather Factory at Newark, N. J.

The patent leather factory of J. H. Halsey & Co., on Belmont-avenue, Newark, was burned yesterday. The fire originated in the japanning-room, through the mixing of some paint and naphtha. The greater portion of the stock and fixtures in the japanning department and painting room were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $8,000, on which there is no insurance. A workman named Felix Fitzsimmons was badly injured. He was taken to the hospital, where it was learned that his wounds were not serious.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The receipts of taxes during the week amounted to $117,424 68.

Walker J. Jewell, charged with keeping a gambling-house in Broadway, was held to bail by Justice Cox yesterday, in $500.

Joseph Hudson, a groom, was committed at Jefferson Market, yesterday, on a charge of highway robbery, preferred by John Goff, of Newark.

The British brig Springbok, 241 tons, built Dec. 18, 1865, and the British bark Robert Boak, 397 tons, built July, 1865, now at Matanzas, have been sold on private terms.

The statements published in two of the morning journals, yesterday, respecting the case of Phelps, Dodge & Co. are incorrect. The case has not yet been settled.

George Appleby, one of the alleged check-raisers arrested on Friday was yesterday brought before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs Police Court, and identified.

Thomas Ahearn, of No. 41 East Forty-third-street, fell from Pier No. 31 North River, into a lighter lying alongside, yesterday, and received concussion of the brain.

A quantity of human bones and two skulls were found yesterday in the cellar of No. 229 South Fifth-avenue. The premises were formerly occupied as a drug-store.

The City Chamberlain makes the following report for the week: Balance Feb. 22, $4,092,655 99; receipts, $1,511,287 24; payments, $1,112,566 75; balance March 1, $4,491,376 48.

The proprietors and inmates of the disreputable houses closed by the police of the Fifteenth Precinct, on Friday night, were yesterday committed by Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market.

The remains of an unknown man, about thirty-five years of age, were found, last evening, floating in the North River, at Thirty-fourth-street, and taken to the Morgue for identification.

Counsel for George Washington Bowen, the plaintiff in the Jumel case, has filed the bill of exceptions, and Judge Shipman, yesterday, gave twenty days to the defendant to prepare amendments thereto.

The Castle Garden Committee, at the investigation held yesterday, in the case of Nicholas Muller, appointed by the Erie Railroad Company as its agent in Castle Garden, voted that the charges were not sustained.

Prof. George A. Barker, of Yale College, delivered the last of his course of lectures in the large hall of the Cooper Union, yesterday evening, on "The Spectroscope, as Applied to the Terrestrial Bodies.

Yesterday, Coroner Young held an inquest in the case of Mary Hughes, whose body was found in the North River, foot of Fortieth-street. The jury returned a verdict of death from drowning, and the husband, who had been arrested on suspicion, was discharged.

The traveling public are informed that the steamer Newport, having been remodeled and thoroughly refitted with every appliance for safety and comfort, will resume her trips to-morrow; $150,000 have been expended in equipping this steamer.

Allen Morris alias Morry Harris, a noted rough, was arrested on Friday night, for being drunk. While being taken to the Station-house Morris attempted to shoot the officer. He was committed on a charge of felonious assault in default of $3,000 bail.

The special committee appointed by the Republican General Committee of this City to attend the reinauguration of President Grant have perfected their arrangements. The head-quarters of the committee in Washington will be at Willard's Hotel.

The insurance of Messrs. Newman & Capron's factory, West Twenty-ninth-street, injured by fire on Friday night, is as follows: Manhattan, $7,500; North Missouri, $2,500; Connecticut, $2,500; German American, $2,500; Allemania, $2,000; Alps, $1,750; National, of Hartford, $1,250. Total, $20,000.

A very small audience assembled last evening at No. 163 East Houston-street, to listen to an address by Mr. Theodore E. Tomlinson, whose remarks were rather rambling, but whose speech, in effect, advocated free halls for the people, meaning that the City shall grant the civil and Police Justice's Courts in the evening for the use of citizens in mass-meetings, where the free discussion of everything but politics and religion is to be allowed.

BROOKLYN.

The police made 348 arrests last week.

The taxes and assessments received at the Collector's office during the month of February amounted to $700,321 80.

The monthly returns made to the City Clerk for license fees, &c., during February amount to $1,080 50.

The Board of City Works yesterday authorized negotiations for the purchase of Watts Pond, to increase the water supply.

Yesterday morning Alonzo Deo, aged fifty years, made an ineffectual attempt to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor at his residence, No. 91 North Oxford-street. Cause, mental depression.

The dead body of a new-born child, wrapped in a canvas bag, was found yesterday evening, behind a coal-box, in Portland-avenue, between Park and Flushing avenues. It was taken to the Morgue.

The Brooklyn Association for the Relief of the Poor, of which Alderman Ropes is President, received during the past week, in response to their special appeal for aid, donations amounting to $440, making the total amount received since the appeal $1,961.

Yesterday evening, Henry Sussman, aged forty-five years, residing at No. 549 Court-street, between Garret and Centre streets, fell dead while riding on the front platform of car No. 7 of the Hamilton-avenue line, at the corner of Furman and Atlantic streets.

Controller Schroeder suggested yesterday to some members of the Aldermanic Law Committee that a bill should be drawn for the Legislature to act upon, authorizing the issue of bonds to the extent of $1,000,000 for the payment of contracts entered into since June 10, 1872. The suggestion was adopted by the committee.

Late Friday night John Cooney went into Patrick Daley's liquor saloon, corner of Richards and Walcot streets, South Brooklyn, and obtained several drinks for which he refused to pay. In the difficulty which ensued the bar-tender, Wm. Downey, struck Cooney over the head with a club, inflicting injuries of a serious nature. Downey was arrested, and Cooney was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

The residence of Mr. W. A. Williams, No. 88 Quincy street, was entered by thieves, during the temporary absence of the family yesterday afternoon, and robbed of a quantity of silver-ware and wearing apparel, valued at $250. Two men who came to the house immediately after the return of the family and asked for lodging, were arrested on suspicion and locked up for examination. One of the prisoners gave his name as Daniel Robinson; the other refused to give his name.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The election for officers of the new City of Yonkers takes place on Tuesday.

The March Term of the Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer for Westchester County will commence at White Plains to-morrow.

The committee appointed to solicit aid for those persons who were rendered homeless by the fire at Mott Haven on Sunday night last have collected $500.

A canal-boat, heavily laden with grain and consigned to parties at some point on the East River, was run into on Thursday by a tug, opposite Port Morris, and sunk. No traces of the boat can be found.

Several distinguished clergymen have arranged a programme for delivering a course of sermons in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Morrisania, during the Lenten season. The first one of the course will be delivered on Tuesday evening, by Rev. Dr. Carter, of New-York.

The eighth crop of ice is now being taken from various small lakes and ponds in Westchester County. Thousands of tons in excess of what was obtained last year have been stored. Some ice-houses were filled weeks ago, and large quantities have been sent elsewhere for want of room.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Jersey City tax receipts for the week have been $13,295.

The Jersey City Police Commissioners yesterday received their back pay.

A milk-wagon, driven by Wm. J. Hessler, was demolished at the Washington-street crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Jersey City, yesterday. Mr. Hessler was slightly injured by jumping from the wagon.

An unknown girl, aged about sixteen, committed suicide at No. 167 Washington-street, Hoboken, yesterday, by taking poison. The opposition of her relatives to her acceptance of a marriage proposal is stated to have been the cause of the rash act. Her family are strangers in Hoboken, and the name of the unfortunate girl has been refused.

Statistics for the Week.

Fifteen hundred and twenty-six arrests were made by the police in this City last week.

There were reported, during last week, 519 deaths, 409 births, and 234 marriages, showing a decrease of 30 deaths, and an increase of 128 marriages and 11 births, as compared with the preceding week. There were 8 cases of small-pox, and 4 deaths from that disease, last week.

Fire-Marshal McSpedon reports 27 fires for the week ending yesterday at noon; estimated loss, $84,100; insurance, $96,300. The causes of the several fires were as follows: Carelessness, 8; children playing with matches, 1; foul chimney, 1; gas-light setting fire to goods and curtains, 2; hot coals from grate setting fire to floor, 1; incendiary, 1; kerosene lamps, 3; malicious mischief, 1; over-heated stove, 1; over-heated stove-pipe, 1; over-heated steam-pipe, 1; oxygen gas-meter, 1; stove setting fire to fire-board, 1; spontaneous ignition of oil and saw-dust, 1; sparks from stove, 1; not yet ascertained, 2.

Attempted Incendiarism in Brooklyn.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning smoke was discovered issuing from Edward Segundo's cigar-store, No. 734 Myrtle-avenue. On bursting open the door, a quantity of rags, saturated with kerosene-oil, was found burning on the floor near the door, and also under the counter and show-case. The officer who first entered found Segundo and his wife in the back room, and arrested them on suspicion of attempting to burn the place. The fire was extinguished before much damage had been done. Segundo was insured in the National Insurance Company, of New-York, for $1,500.

Fire-Marshal Keady took the matter under investigation, and examined Officer Mott, who first discovered the fire. His statement was corroborative of the facts above set forth. The officer also said that rags, saturated with kerosene, were stuffed among the cigar-boxes on the shelves, and the distribution of this inflammable material showed a determined attempt by some person to burn the premises. On entering, he found Segundo and his wife sitting up, half-dressed, in the back room.

The Fire-Marshal took the sworn statement of Segundo, who denied all knowledge of the affair. He said that he locked up the store at 10 o'clock. He did not see any rags or kerosene in the store. He went to bed then, and slept until he was aroused by his wife. On getting up, he found the back door wide open. He had bolted it before going to bed. Some eight or ten days before the butcher next door asked him if he was insured. The building is a frame one, only one story high, and is occupied solely by the Segundos. It is owned by Alexander Grunderville.

Mrs. Rosa Segundo, wife of the last witness, corroborated his statements. She said that about ten days ago she found a quantity of half-burned paper thrust under the sill of the door. She denied all knowledge of the fire.

Preparations in New-Jersey for the Inauguration.

Active preparations are being made in New-Jersey for the inauguration on Tuesday. The Third Regiment, whose head-quarters are at Elizabeth, has been assigned a place in the military parade. The Wilson Guard, a colored company, of Jersey City, named in honor of the next Vice-President, has been similarly honored. It is said that the Vice-President has specially invited this organization to be present. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run special trains to-day and to-morrow, and extra inducements are offered in the way of reduced rates for excursion tickets. The cadets from West Point and several regiments from the East will pass through Jersey City, and, in anticipation of this, the railroad company will put on a number of extra trains.

Arrest of a Clever Female Swindler.

One evening last week, a woman entered the establishment of C. G. Gunther & Co., No. 19 Union-square, and asked for a set of furs which she said she had left to be cleaned. In reply to inquiries put by the person in temporary charge of the department, she stated that she had just met the person to whom she had given the furs, and was told by her that a young gentleman in the department would give her the articles. The answers being deemed satisfactory, the furs were about being handed to the "lady" when ex-Mayor Gunther, one of the firm, interfered, and said he would send for the lady who had charge of the department to settle the matter and identify the claimant. Some urgent business, however, demanded the claimant's attention in another part of the City, and she could not wait, but would call again for the furs.

Mr. Gunther, afterward saw this same young lady of the furs in the Old Bowery Theatre, and on inquiry ascertained from the usher that she was a disreputable person. Friday afternoon, in Broadway, Mr. Gunther again saw her. He watched, and became convinced she was on a swindling expedition. An officer's attention was called to her proceedings, and as she left Keeping's jewelry-store, No. 848 Broadway, she was arrested. It was then ascertained that she had secured a gold watch and chain from the attendant in the store, on the representation that she had left it to be repaired. Before going into the store she had fixed upon a certain watch in the window, and took her measures accordingly.

The prisoner, who gave the name of Kate Clifford, No. 103½ Cherry-street, was taken before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, yesterday, and committed in default of $1,000, on complaint of Mr. Foster Keeping. She pleaded guilty to stealing the watch and chain. Several other charges are said to be pending against her.

Personal.

Lieut.-Gov. George W. Hendee, of Vermont; Judge S. Burke, of Cleveland, and A. B. Pullman, of Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. H. D. Kendall, of Cleveland; Judge J. E. Butler, of Atlanta, and Prof. M. W. Whitney, of Boston, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Gen. Horace Porter, of Washington; Gen. Hammond, of Crown Point, and Hon. W. H. Benjamin, of Albany, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. C. S. Lester, of Saratoga, and Hon. Charles A. Edwards, of Albany, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. J. W. Reilly, of West Point, is at the Everett House.

Capt. J. H. McDonald, of the United States Army; R. A. Williams, of the United States Army; Gen. Geo. V. Giddings, of Texas; and Col. J. H. Colton, of Texas, is at the Sturtevant House.

Prof. John H. Freil, of Philadelphia, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

James Greenless, of London, England, is at the Glenham Hotel.

Departures for Europe.

Per steam-ship Atlantic for Liverpool.—Thomas G. Rigney, Mrs. Rigney, Mrs. George Francis Train and servant, Mrs. Albert Weber, Miss Martha Weber, Thos. Russell, James Doran, Mrs. James Doran, James Seddon, John M. Dunlap, P. Walsh, Henry Alcock, C. Cavell, W. A. Harris, Master John St. Barbe, Rev. W. V. Kelly, Rev. H. W. Warren, James Gilmour, Col. B. W. Brisbois, Gen. Pleasonton, Rev. Chas. H. Payne, Mrs. Payne, Master Charles Payne, Miss Carrie L. Warren, Miss Mary A. Hill, Miss A. C. Knight, H. H. Southwick, Rev. W. N. Parry, Sir Charles Bright, Edward Bright, Mrs. J. G. Hodge, Miss Mabel Hodge, Miss Daisy Hodge and servant, Charles Marian and infant, Mr. Boorman, Samuel Kurpeles, A. Branham, C. Chauncey.

Per steam-ship City of Montreal, for Liverpool.—John Gibbon, Thomas Gibbon and child, George D. Hencker, Rev. William M. Parry, Harold S. Stevens, H. H. Southwick, Robert K. Runals, Frank L. Runals, Fras. G. Moran, Mr. Paoli and wife, Thomas B. Robertson, William Gilbert, Thomas Cooke, Thomas Hall, John Storer, Fred. Walker, wife and four children, H. R. Mundy, James Turnham, Eriole Ronconi, A. G. de Bassamenti, James Crook, Mme. E. Bugers.

Per steam-ship Europa, for Glasgow.—T. Teer, J. F. Babang, C. O'Connor, O. Benberg, J. L. Akrill, M. Wardlow.

Per steam-ship Donau, for Bremen, &c.—C. Pfeiffer, R. R. Dennis and wife, H. B. Fitch and family, F. A. Smith, Mrs. W. Hills, B. Greff, H. G. Knight, Miss L. Knight, W. H. Osborne, S. Fish, W. H. Schumacher, H. G. Meneke, Mr. and Mrs. Flagger, Mrs. M. Paulsen, Mr. and Mrs. Meineke, Miss L. Hill, Mr. Bernard and wife, M. Friendly, J. Grumbardt and wife, J. Fischer and wife, C. D. Mollenhaur and wife, Dr. F. Specht, Mrs. A. Mansfeld, A. Von Cotzhausen and family, H. Becker, J. Schuchmann, A. Vogel, C. Sickmann, M. Schinkenberger.

[Advertisement.]

A popular demand for novelty, beauty, dash, and style is answered by KNOX, by the introduction of his Spring style of gentlemen's hats. You will find it at No. 212 Broadway, or under the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Rising Star, for San Francisco.—H. B. Horn, J. A. McLean, M. P. Duncan, Mrs. Francis E. Taylor, B. Brown, Miss Anna Barber, D. H. Campbell, B. F. Meehan, W. W. Messer, William Keveney. Way Passengers—C. C. Edey, wife, child, nurse, Mrs. Harrison, C. D. Gibbs, J. Y. Wilson, Com. George Dewey, W. F. Beardslee, J. Wheeler, First Assistant-Engineer James Butterworth, John Mahan, wife, and son, Gen. Croxton, wife, and 2 children, and secretary, Paul Metzler, Christian Capito, Thomas W. Hosttles, Augustus F. Edwards, Wm. W. Morrow, Wm. Richardson, Henry G. Higginton, Wm. A. Keene.

In Steam-ship Huntsville, for Savannah.—J. Wilson, A. A. McConnell, lady and 2 children, G. Markendorf, O. Haggerty, Col. R. S. Webb, Mrs. Calhoun, Mr. Calhoun, H. A. Tompkins, S. W. Downing, H. Canfield, lady, and child, David Jones and lady, Alfred Ryan, S. G. Thomas, lady, and 2 children, J. L. Hunt, Miss Sarah G. Clark, Miss Ella M. Clark, Wm. F. Connell, Georgia S. Hoffman, Wm. F. Lane and lady, Chas. S. Miller, Clarence W. Gilmore, Joshua T. Weeks and lady.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:32 | Sun sets.....5:53 | Moon sets...10:20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:18 | Gov. Island.11:07 | Hell Gate...12:29

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, March 1.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Houston, Deering, Galveston, &c., C. H. Mallory & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Rising Star, Griffin, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Mississippi, Crowell, New-Orleans, &c., Fred. Baker; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, &c., Robert Lowden; New-Orleans, Gager, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., G. B. Merrick & Co.; Atlantic, (Br.,) Gleadell, Liverpool, J. Hyde Sparks; Donau, (Ger.,) Neynaber, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Great Western, (Br.,) Stamper, Bristol, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Tuckahoe, Brown, Baltimore.

Ship Carisbrook Castle, (Br.,) Smith, London, E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Barks Gertrude Carlisle, Carlisle, Cardenas, James H. Ward & Co.; Alba, (Ital.,) Scarpati, Venice, A. P. Agresta; Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Vesey, Hamilton, Ber., Middleton & Co.

Brigs Sophia, (Swed.,) Johannesen, Queenstown or Falmouth, Tetens & Bockmann; A. M. Roberts, Barker, Port Johnson, S. C. Loud & Co.; Diana, (Ital.,) Bollo, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Annie Thurlow, Gallison, Cardenas, &c., Brett, Son & Co.; Ellen P. Stewart, Holland, Cienfuegos, Evans, Ball, & Co.; H. S. Bishop, Webber, Bridgeton, J. H. Winchester & Co.

Schrs. Evelyn, Palmer, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Maggie McDonald, McAllister, Richmond, Van Brunt & Bro.; Edith May, Gross, Antigua, B. J. Wenberg; A. H. Brown, Dowlin, Baracoa; M. R. Coyne, Facemire, Philadelphia.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Baltic, Taylor, Liverpool 42 ds., with mdse. to Chas. H. Marshall & Co.

Ship North American, (new, 1,584 tons,) Tucker, of and from Boston Feb. 26, in ballast to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Will load for San Francisco.

Bark Marco Polo, (Ger.,) Minssen, Bremen 108 ds., via Fayal 43 ds., with mdse. and 264 passengers to Herman Koop & Co. Has had 29 deaths (7 adults and 22 children) and 2 births on the passage.

Bark Aurora Australis, (of London,) Duff, Amoy Sept. 11, with tea to Busk & Jevons—vessel to Peabody, Willis & Co. Passed Anjier Nov. 6, Cape of Good Hope Dec. 22, St. Helena Jan. 4, and crossed the equator 17th in lon. 58.

Bark Monitor, Eaton, Cadiz 50 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinsons—vessel to Lunt Bros.

Schr. Abbie K. Bentley, Bentley, Jacksonville 14 ds., with lumber to Alsop & Clarke—vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. S. S. Smith, Snow, Wareham.

Schr. M. R. Carlisle, Northup, Providence.

Schr. S. L. Simmons, Hoyt, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John Manlove, Brown, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sandolphon, Aylward, Portland, with lumber to order.

Schr. Mansfield, Achorn, Providence.

Schr. Flyaway, Enos, Boston.

Schr. American Eagle, Shaw, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wm. Farren, Lindsley, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. W. H. Mahoney, Jones, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. Alligator, McGregor, Portland, with lumber to order.

WIND—Sundown, light W.; clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Donau, for Bremen; Europa, for Glasgow; City of Montreal and Atlantic, for Liverpool; Great Western, for Bristol; Rising Star, for Aspinwall; Florida, for Bermuda; Weycosset, for Port au Prince; City of Houston, for Galveston; New-Orleans and Mississippi, for New-Orleans; San Salvador and Huntsville, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Isaac Bell, for Richmond; John Gibson, for Washington.

Also sld. barks James McCarthy, for Marseilles; Amelia Wilson, for Pernambuco; Fannie H. Loring, for Havana; Nellie Ware, for Cienfuegos.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., March 1.—Arr. steam-ship Glaucus, from New-York; bark Robert Porter, from Trapani; brig Bessie Rowe, from San Domingo; schrs. Water Lily, from Ponce; Eleanor B. Cornwall, from Gonaives.

Arr. Later—Steam-ship Blackstone, from Baltimore; brig Model, from Cienfuegos.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 1.—Arr. steamer James Adger, from New-York; schr. David Faust, from Havana; brig Edith Hall, from Baltimore; schrs. Susan Stetson, from New-York; Mary & Eliza, from Baltimore; Sabao, from New-York; Elias Moore, from Baltimore; J. B. Lawrence, from New-York; J. Middleton, Jr., from Providence.

Sld. steamers Champion, for New-York; Equator, for Philadelphia; Sea Gull, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 1.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Sollecito, from Alicato; brig Chesapeake, from Demerara; schrs. L. A. Orr and J. Stickney, from the West Indies.

Passed out, bark Allegro, for Cork; brig Potomac, for Demerara; schr. Eva May, for St. Thomas.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 1.—Arr. steam-ship Montgomery, from New-York, having in tow the schr. Skylark, from St. Helena, bound for Baltimore. She was fallen in with at sea in a leaky condition.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 1.—Arr. steam-ship Virgo, from New-York; schrs. Bella Russell and Horace Moodie, from Philadelphia; Gamma, from New-Haven; Skylark, from St. Helena; James Potter, from Baltimore; Flying Scud, from Richmond; Eclipse, Curtis Tilton, Isabella, T. W. H. White, Andrew Yates, from New-York.

Cld. ship Don Juan, for Liverpool; bark Oscar I., for Gottenburg.

Sld. steam-ships San Jacinto, for New-York; Wyoming, for Philadelphia; ship Minnie Cameron, for Rio Janeiro; brig Anne Barker, for St. John, N. B.

Foreign Ports.

HALIFAX, March 1.—The steam-ship Mississippi, from Portland, for Liverpool, put in here this evening short of coal. She will proceed on her voyage to-morrow night.

European Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, March 1.—The National line steam-ship Egypt, Capt. Grogan, from New-York Feb. 15, arrived here to-day.

The Allan line steam-ship North American, Capt. Scott, from Portland Feb. 15, arr. here yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, March 1.—The Inman line steam-ship City of Antwerp, Capt. Eynos, sld. from this port yesterday, for New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

PRATT BROS

No. 861 Broadway,

BETWEEN 17TH AND 18TH STS.,

WILL OFFER,

ON MONDAY, MARCH 3,

A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK OF

EMBROIDERED SPRING COSTUMES

IN WORSTED, EMBRACING ALL THE NEW TINTS,

$25 TO $30.

FURNITURE.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

Having manufactured, during the dull season, a large Stock of Goods, are now prepared to offer same at unprecedented Low Prices.

The STYLES and QUALITY are unsurpassed by any First-class Manufacturer, and all our work is guaranteed.

Designs and Estimates furnished.

Curtain Materials and Window Shades at reduced prices.

657 and 659 Broadway.

J. & C. JOHNSTON,

BROADWAY, 5TH-AV., AND 22D-ST.,

HAVE OPENED

THEIR

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS,

CARPETS AND UPHOLSTERY.

The wholesale trade, manufacturers, hotels, and steam-boats liberally dealt with.

CARRIAGES

"At Bargains."

WOOD BROTHERS CO.,

No. 740 Broadway,

OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF CARRIAGES AT

PRICES GREATLY UNDER THEIR VALUE.

In consequence of the DAMAGE SUSTAINED FROM THE LATE FIRE. An opportunity is thus offered for securing HANDSOME CARRIAGES at prices that cannot fail to be satisfactory. The stock comprises the latest styles, suitable for all seasons, and is unsurpassed in beauty of design and excellence of quality.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera a specialty. H. A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington-av.